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KEMALISTS ASSERT RIGHT TO APPOINT CONSULS IN SYRIA

French, Apprehensive That
Trouble Might Result, Refuse
Demands of Angora Turks

Ottoman Attitude Toward Debt
and Railroads in Asia Minor
Arouses Political Paris

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The French Government has decided to ask Parliament to ratify the Lausanne Treaty at an early date. There is considerable hesitation on the part of politicians. On the one hand it is not wished to create fresh complications or difficulties in days sufficiently full of troubles, but on the other hand, it is recognized still more clearly than at the end of the Lausanne Conference that French interests in the Near East are every day disappearing. Lately it was reported that the French school at Constantinople was seriously menaced, that the Pera Palace Hotel, the property of a French society would be closed.

Now it is announced from Syria, where the French protectorate is maintained not without anxiety, that the Angora Nationalists demand the right of being represented by consuls at Damascus, Aleppo and Beirut. The French cannot admit such agents, whose object might be to reverse the order established by Generals Gouraud and Weygand. Thereupon it is suggested that the Turks, in view of the French refusal, must take rigorous reprisals. A French consul will not be admitted into Turkey. No wonder that such incidents create a painful impression.

Payment in Paper Frauds

In other matters, such as the Ottoman debt, in which France is particularly interested, an unsatisfactory situation has arisen. The French held that it would be unfair to insist on the payment of interest in paper francs. They pointed to a clause of the original contract. They did not insist on gold francs, but they held that an accord should be negotiated between the Turks and the bondholders. Be it remembered that the difference between gold and paper francs is as three to one. The Turks have done nothing to settle the question remains unsettled. They have taken almost all the receipts of the debt administration in flagrant violation of engagements taken in the past and confirmed at Lausanne.

The Echo de Paris calls attention to this fact in strong language. As the French groups possess an important problem—that of the railroad. Under the terms of article 260 of the Peace Treaty, the shares of the German Baghdad railway, of which Konia is at the head of the line, were transferred to the Reparations Commission to the common account of the Allies. As the French groups possess an important problem—that of the railroad. Under the terms of article 260 of the Peace Treaty, the shares of the German Baghdad railway, of which Konia is at the head of the line, were transferred to the Reparations Commission to the common account of the Allies. As the French groups possess an important problem—that of the railroad. Under the terms of article 260 of the Peace Treaty, the shares of the German Baghdad railway, of which Konia is at the head of the line, were transferred to the Reparations Commission to the common account of the Allies.

Railroad a Menace
Its value was chiefly strategic. The railroad used by the Turks would be a menace directed at Mosul and at Aleppo. Thus the need of France and England acting together. It is urged that the Paris and London cabinets should, without delay, discuss the whole question of railroads.

A complicated story is being told of the line which runs from Haidar Pasha to Konia, incidentally branching to Angora. The Germans had ceded to a Swiss bank their shares, but this Swiss bank was founded by Germans. Therefore, there has been litigation as to whether the shares could be seized. In the meantime the bank has sold them to a London bank, which formed a new company, and by combination on combination at last reappears with the former German personnel of the railroad.

This new company is endeavoring
(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

DECEMBER 4, 1923	
General	
Mr. Evans to Work for Draft Bill...	1
Turks Assert Right to Consuls in Syria...	1
Railroad a Menace...	1
Index of the News...	1
Twilight Tales...	8
Letters to the Editor...	8
Washington Observations...	12
Theological News of the World...	12
The Page of the Seven Arts...	12
Billy, a Tennessee Basket-Weaver...	12
The Capital of the Low Countries...	12
The Home Forum...	12
True Hospitality...	12
Paris Rain and London Itain...	12
Editorials...	12
Sports	
Oxford Wins Relay Carnival...	14
Football Scoring Show Decrease...	14
Chess...	14
Princeton Club Squash Tennis...	15
Features	
Footwear Trade Emphasizes Spring Lines...	9
English Cotton Industry Crisis...	9
Control of Angora Oil...	9
Unsteady Tone in Stock Market...	10
Stock and Bond Quotations...	10
Fair Buying in Cotton Goods Markets...	10
Packer Hide Market Better...	11
Pere Marquette Earnings Larger...	11

Important Commercial Center of Albania Which May Be Capital of the Country



Street Scene During a Fair at Scutari

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 4.—The Albanian Minister of Finance, Nicholas Phaci, who is in Rome negotiating a commercial treaty with Italy, declared today that

the elections to the Constituent Assembly would be held on Dec. 27. The new assembly will draft a constitutional chart to determine whether Albania shall be created a republic

or a kingdom, although the greater probability lies in the direction of the proclamation of a federal republic. It is not certain whether Tirana will remain the capital of Albania, several

Albanian cities including Scutari, Durazzo, and Avlona claiming the right of preference. It is believed that the choice will fall on Scutari, the most important commercial center.

MR. EVANS READY TO INTRODUCE DRAFT AMENDMENT IN CONGRESS

House Member Will Fight to Write Equal Conscription of
Nation's Resources for War Into Constitution

To the end that war may be made as repellent to all classes as it is to those who must fight, The Christian Science Monitor has proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, expressed, in substance, as follows:

In the event of a declaration of war, the property, equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens, shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation, and it shall be the duty of the President to propose, and of Congress to enact, the legislation necessary to give effect to this amendment.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Congress will be asked to take immediate action regarding the proposals for a universal conscription amendment to the Constitution of the United States suggested by The Christian Science Monitor, and endorsed by prominent men and women throughout the country. A joint resolution for such an amendment has already been drawn up by John M. Evans (R.), Representative from Montana. It will be introduced early in the present session. The text of the resolution for the proposed amendment follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states:

Section 1: In the event of a declaration of war, the property equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation.

Section 2: Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Mr. Evans has long been an advocate of such a measure as a means to prevent war. "I have always maintained," he declared, when he gave out the text of his resolution for publication in The Christian Science Monitor, "that Congress had this power, and since the beginning of the World War I have advocated, on the floor of the House and before the people of my State, the exercise of such a power. In my State I have received considerable approval on the one hand, and have been called a socialist, a radical, a red, and even an anarchist by the moneyed people and that portion of the press controlled by the moneyed interests in my State.

"I do not flatter myself," he continued, "that this amendment will be promptly adopted, but when one realizes that it took 25 years to get an income tax amendment, as long to get an amendment to elect Senators by direct vote of the people, and longer to clothe the women with the right of franchise, one need not be discouraged."

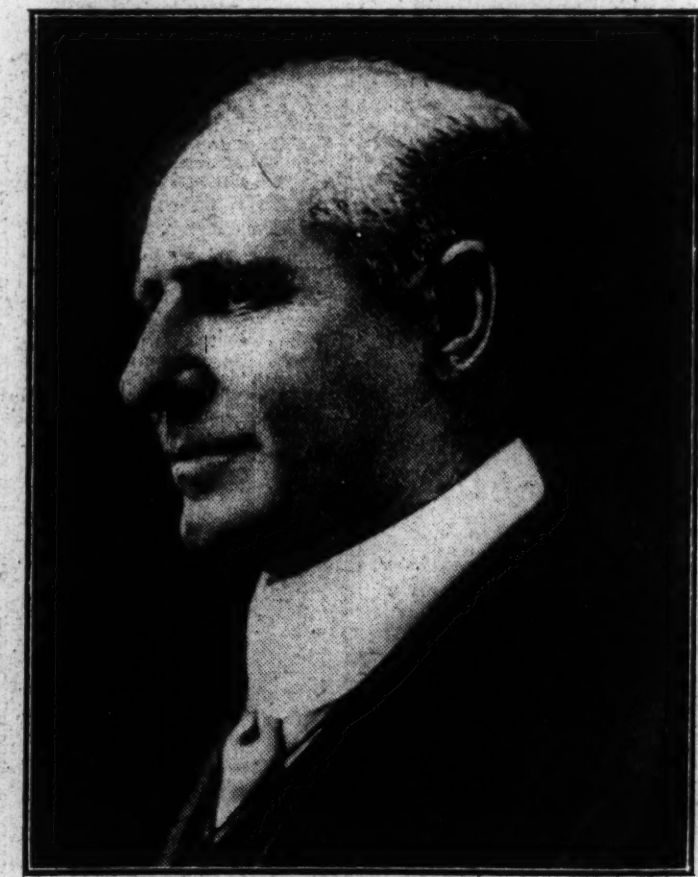
Mr. Evans believes that these proposals, once they are brought before the attention of the American people, without doubt will be adopted. "I am delighted," he said, "that you and other papers of standing in the Nation are taking an interest in the matter, and I at least hope that we may get it before the press and the people

F. H. LaGuardia Will Work for Universal Draft Plan on Floor of 68th Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—So impressed is Major Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, with the proposition that capital and labor in time of war shall be conscripted as well as fighting men, that he intends to work for that ideal on the floor of the House.

"It was a great pleasure to me to read that masterly editorial with its outstanding appeal to end war," said Mr. LaGuardia to a representative of



John M. Evans

Republican Representative From First District, Montana

The Christian Science Monitor. "It was an additional pleasure to me because I believe I was the pioneer in the movement. I first suggested such a means to make war unpopular at a meeting of the New York County Republican Committee on the first anniversary of the Armistice. I am sorry to say it was not popularly received. When I urged that wealth and labor should be put in the same category as human life, I was interrupted with a request that I con-

NEW FELLOWSHIP ESTABLISHED
LONDON, Dec. 4.—A fellowship to any university in the American middle west the candidate may select has been established by Clarence Graff, an American banker living in London. It will be open to unmarried men, graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. The fellowship, running one year at a time, will provide £250 and tuition; it will be administered through the British division of the American University Union. The purpose is to foster a better understanding in Great Britain of social conditions and currents of opinion in the United States.

AD CLUBS CONVENTION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—From 1500 to 2000 American delegates will attend the twentieth annual international convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in London, July 14 to 17, 1924, and two or three ships are to be chartered to carry the leaders of the American advertising industry to England, according to an announcement made by Lou E. Holland, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs.

DITTEMORE CASE ARGUMENT IS SET

Full Bench of Supreme Court to
Hear Attorneys Thursday,
Time to Speak Extended

The final arguments are to be made on Thursday of this week before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in the suit brought by John V. Dittmore to contest his dismissal on March 17, 1919, as a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors. The arguments are to be heard by the full bench of five justices; that is, by five of the six justices who now constitute the entire court, there being one vacancy. Some of the issues originally involved in this action have been decided by the same court in another suit, and decided favorably to The Mother Church. Other important issues remain to be decided.

The following are the more important of the questions remaining to be decided: The defendant Directors maintain that the plaintiff denies, that the Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, are a body corporate under the law of Massachusetts, as was stated by Mrs. Eddy in the trust deed with which she instituted the organization of this Church.

The defendant Directors maintain that there is only one Christian Science Board of Directors connected with The Mother Church, while the plaintiff contends that there are two boards of this name. The defendant Directors maintain, while the plaintiff denies, that they had the power to dismiss him from the directorship to which they or their predecessors elected him. The defendant Directors maintain, while the plaintiff denies, that they had the power to dismiss him as a member of said Board in the simple manner stated in the following Church By-Laws: "A majority vote or the request of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member from the directorship to which they or their predecessors elected him. 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FORD CLUB CALLED MASK FOR WET RING

South Dakota Dry Leader Says It Is a Move to Get Voice at National Convention

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 4 (Special).—Democratic leaders in the State, suspecting for some time that a good deal of wet money was coming into the State, have had various investigations under way. Yesterday the South Dakota Ford-for-president backers were charged by H. E. Dawes, Anti-Saloon League superintendent of the State, in a statement with being wet masking behind the Ford movement to get a wet delegation to the national convention.

James F. Houlihan of Watertown, manager of the so-called Ford-for-

president campaign, is a well-known state politician who is charged here with wet tendencies. As recently as October it is said he went on record in print in a letter to the Watertown Public Opinion as desiring a return to the days when one could get liquor across the counter.

Mr. Houlihan, however, has written a prohibition platform plank to be presented to the Democratic convention Tuesday afternoon which says: "That prohibition may be perfected, and the cost of detection and prosecution greatly reduced, we propose a moral standard of conduct for American citizens in the use of stimulants, and government distribution of all alcoholic products, for lawful use, at first cost, plus the cost of distribution."

Richard O. Richards, in 1920 a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination on a platform which included a wet demand, now, it is said, is one of the chief boosters of the Democrat Ford-for-President game. Mr. Richards has in the past, it is charged, worked with the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Mr. Richards, taking advantage of an obscure clause of the unique election law, served notice on the Secretary of the State that he claimed the right, as the last candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, to organize any minority ticket for the Republican primary this year. He stated that in 1920 his campaign had been made for "efficient temperance legislation consistent with inherent individual rights" to "establish moral liberty on merit in American law and order."

He continued that "this is to notify you that I desire to continue the fight for this paramount issue, in order that the State of South Dakota may ultimately propose effective concurrent legislation to Congress, under the Eighteenth Amendment, to solve the liquor question by a standardized moral program for Government distribution of spirits or wine at standardized prices, on merit in self-control of the citizen, with moral penalties for drunkenness."

TAX EXEMPTION TO BE DISCUSSED

HARTFORD, Dec. 4.—One of the most important matters to be discussed by members of the New England Tax Officials Association which will hold its eleventh annual convention here on Thursday and Friday, is "the proposed prohibition of the further issuance of tax-exempt securities." This subject will be taken up by Prof. Fred R. Fairchild of the Department of Finance, University of Yale University and by Congressman J. Ogden Mills of New York.

William H. Blodgett, tax commissioner of Connecticut and president of the association, will preside, and speakers will include state officials of all New England states.

CITY'S DEPOSIT LIMIT RAISED

Without a dissenting vote the Boston City Council yesterday amended the ordinance raising the limit for deposits of city money in the Boston banks from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. The ordinance was introduced by Mr. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, and John J. Curley, city treasurer, urged a change in the ordinance, saying that the city money passing through the banks annually has about doubled. Under the old ordinance, the banks could carry only \$500,000 in deposits. There are now nearly \$1,000,000 on temporary deposit. Meanwhile the number of available banks has lessened through consolidation.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WGI (Boston)—12, music, 12:40, weather and farm market, 1:30, markets, 2:30, news and sports, 3:30, message to Camp Fire Girls, 7:30, evening program: "Books for Long Evenings," concert, 8:30, WBZ (Springfield)—11:55, weather and markets, 8, dinner concert, 11, "Amplification of Speech and Music," humorous program, 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies," "Winter Care of Fruit Trees," story for grown-ups, 11, chamber music, WGY (Schenectady)—12:30 to 12:45, weather and markets, 6, markets, 6:30, "Adventure Story," silent night, WEA (New York)—11, music, 11:30, "Are You Getting Your Money's Worth?", 11:50, farm market, 12, concert, 12:30, "Christmas Program for Children," church service, 7:30, sports talk, 7:40, songs, 8:45, concert, 9:30, orchestra, "Investing to Buy a Home," 8:40, songs, 9:30, "Choosing a Vocation," 9:25, "Auction Bridge and Baritone," WJZ (New York)—3, "Opera Talk," 3:45 and 4:15, contralto recital, 4, "A Mortgage on York," 4:30, orchestra, 5:30, markets, 7, "Shadowland Stories," 7:30 and 8:15, baritone solos, 7:45, "The Progress of the World," 8, violin solo, 9:15, organ recital, 9:55, weather, 10:20, "Mail Early," 10:30, band concert, KDKA (Pittsburgh)—12:40, stock market, 12, farm market, 12:10, music and weather, 6:30, dinner concert, 7:30, literary program, 8:45, children's concert, 8, farm markets, 8:30, symphony concert, WOR (Newark)—2:30 to 3:30, concert, 6:15, children's period, 6:25, concert, 6:35, "Radio for the Layman," 6:45, concert, WRC (Washington)—6, children's hour, 8, "Automobile Touring," 8:15, evening concert.

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FREIGHT CLAIMS TOPIC OF MEETING

Officials Open a Three-Day Session in Boston

Discussions of methods to reduce damage to freight in transit, and addresses, illustrated with charts, on how goods are handled, featured the opening session today of a three-day Freight Claim Prevention Congress at the Copley-Plaza, held in connection with the Eastern Claim Conference of the American Railway Association, Freight Claim Division, and under the auspices of the New England Shoe and Leather Traffic Council.

B. Loring Young, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, welcomed the hundred or more railroad and express officials and traffic men, on behalf of the Commonwealth, and C. B. Baldwin, president of the New England Traffic Club, spoke on the work that lay before the delegates. Robert L. Caulkins, freight claim agent of the New York Central Railroad, and chairman of the Eastern Claim Conference, presided.

Joseph Marshall, special representative of the American Railway Association, gave a talk on "Freight Claim Prevention" illustrated with charts.

Two other addresses this morning were "Rough Handling," by H. T. Lively, general claim agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and "Fresh Fruits and Vegetables," by G. E. Bingham, freight claim agent of the Kansas City Southern Railway.

After a luncheon at the Boston City Club, given by the New England Traffic Club and at which Mr. Baldwin presided, the delegates returned to the Copley Plaza, and resumed their discussions on freight claim prevention.

This evening there will be a banquet at the Copley-Plaza under the auspices of the New England Shoe and Leather Traffic Council, and Carlton R. Blades, chairman of the association, will preside.

Tomorrow's sessions will include discussions on shippers' questions. Thursday's program will be announced later.

GOVERNOR BAXTER SEEKS FEDERAL AID

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Acting on a request from Governor Baxter of Maine for assistance in coping with liquor law violations in certain counties of the New England State, the department of justice has instructed the divisional prohibition chief of New England, and the director of the Maine district to offer aid considered necessary.

While officials refused to make public Governor Baxter's letter, they said that the Maine executive was determined to have what was described as "actual defiance" of the law in one or two counties of the State.

\$35,000,000 HIGHWAY FOR BOSTON URGED

Approval by the Legislature of the construction of a \$35,000,000 highway 100 feet in width, running from the south of Boston through the downtown section to the northerly boundary of the city is to be sought in a bill providing for this improvement. This bill, which has the support of

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Tuesday, increasing cloudiness; Wednesday, little change in temperature; moderate north, shifting to east and southeast winds. Southern New England: Rain late tonight and Wednesday, slowly rising temperature; moderate fresh east and south-east winds. Northern New England: Rain late tonight and Wednesday, slowly rising temperature; moderate fresh east and south-east winds. Day and in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; moderate shifting winds, becoming southeast.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 35, Kansas City 30
Atlantic City 35, Memphis 30
Boston 35, Montreal 30
Buffalo 35, New Orleans 30
Calgary 28, New York 35
Chicago 35, Philadelphia 30
Denver 35, Portland, Me. 30
Des Moines 35, Portland, Ore. 35
Eastport 35, San Francisco 50
Galveston 35, St. Louis 30
Hartford 35, St. Paul 30
Jacksonville 30, Washington 35

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 7:59 p. m.; Wednesday 8:27 a. m.

Light at vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

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COMMUTERS FILE FINAL ARGUMENTS

More Traffic, Not Higher Fares, Rail Need, Argues Chairman

"Increasing fares does not always help the railroads, but it frequently spells loss so to do," insisted Charles A. Dean of Wakefield, chairman of the Commuters' Protest Committee of Greater Boston and formerly state Senator, in a final argument filed yesterday with the Department of Public Utilities against the plea of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, and the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, for permission to add 20 per cent to the cost of commutation tickets and to the 12-mile suburban tickets in the Boston district.

SUMMER REVIEWS, BIG SCHOOL SAVING

Make-Up Classes Enable Many Boston Pupils to Continue

Financial saving of thousands of dollars and encouragement of hundreds of pupils, who might have left school at an early age, to continue their studies, were two of the big achievements of the Summer Review Schools presented to the Boston School Committee at its meeting last evening. The schools were established for the purpose of allowing pupils who had failed in one or two subjects to make up their work and go on with their classes instead of repeating an entire grade.

The report stated that to keep the 47 pupils, who received their high school diplomas as a result of their summer school work, in school for another year would have cost the city at least \$660. In like manner, an additional year for the 128 graduates from grades VIII and IX would have cost \$10,320. It was explained. The total is \$10,980. From this amount must be deducted the cost of maintaining the pupils in the summer schools.

These figures, however, represent only a small part of the saving, as the enrollment in the elementary schools was 3759, whereas in the high schools it was 846. The report read, in part:

Of more importance than the actual saving in money is, however, the fact that hundreds of pupils are encouraged to continue in school at an age when every additional year of instruction is of incalculable benefit to them and to the community, while pupils who, for economic or other reasons, are obliged to terminate their school course leave school with the joy of achievement and no sense of disappointment or failure.

DENMARK OPENS VICE CONSULATE AGAIN IN BOSTON

A Danish Vice Consulate again has been opened in Boston with the appointment of Axel E. Hammer to succeed James J. Kelley, who has been Acting Vice Consul for nearly two years. Mr. Hammer's headquarters are at 7 State Street, Room 204. His appointment is considered in Boston foreign circles as an indication that the Government of Denmark recognizes the importance of the city of Boston as an importing and exporting port.

Although Boston is the center of the shoe and linen industry, a large share of these commodities are shipped through New York at present. Mr. Hammer anticipates that Boston will receive a larger portion of this trade in the future because of its advantageous geographical position. Although New England is said to be the greatest fresh-fish center in the world, it imports dried codfish and herring from Denmark in large quantities. A sailing vessel is discharging such a cargo at Gloucester today.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR TO TALK ON RUSSIA

"Is Russia Turning Capitalist?" is the subject of a lecture to be given by William F. Kruse, special investigator for the Friends of Soviet Russia, in the New International Hall, Roxbury, at 8 p. m. next Sunday.

Mr. Kruse has recently returned from a four-months tour through the Volga region of Russia, where he visited schools and orphan homes which are being supported by the American branch of the Workers International Relief Committee, affiliated with the Friends of Soviet Russia. He was also present at the opening of the Moscow Agricultural Exhibition, and has acquired first-hand information from the workers in different parts of Russia as to their support or opposition to the Soviet Government.

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MR. FULLER TALKS ON EUROPEAN TRIP

Says Europe Places Great Trust in President Coolidge

Confidence that President Coolidge appreciates conditions in Europe, and that his influence will be thrown toward bettering affairs, is felt on the continent, Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, said today. Mr. Fuller returned to Boston yesterday after a short trip through France and Germany.

He said that great trust is placed in President Coolidge, and the belief is general that his Administration will prove helpful both for governmental and commercial activities in those disturbed countries.

Business in France, especially, is good, said Mr. Fuller. He said that in all France there were not more than 2400 persons out of employment. Thousands of tons of German shipping lay at wharves at Ruhrort-on-the-Rhine, reported Mr. Fuller, who had an interview with General Dégoutte, French commander-in-chief in the district of the Ruhr.

TWENTY-ONE CITIES HOLDING ELECTIONS

Municipal elections are being held today in 21 of the 39 Massachusetts cities. They are Brockton, Marlboro, Chicopee, Fall River, Fitchburg, Gardner, Gloucester, Haverhill, Holyoke, Leominster, Lowell, Newburyport, Northampton, Peabody, Pittsfield, Quincy, Salem, Springfield, Taunton, Waltham and Westfield. In Brockton and Marlboro the elections are biennial, and in 11 cities mayors will be elected.

In Waltham the issue of a new \$500,000 City Hall and where it will be located is before the voters on a referendum. Haverhill is holding a special state election, in addition to its municipal election, for the naming of a member of the House of Representatives. Boston and 12 other cities will hold their elections next Tuesday. Medford, Melrose, New Bedford, and Revere have no elections this year. The Cambridge election was held last month.

SWIFT TRIP FROM LIVERPOOL

Completing one of the fastest trips it has ever made, the Leyland Line steamer Winifreda reached Boston today from Liverpool several hours ahead of schedule, with 29 passengers and 1000 tons of general cargo, including a shipment of Chinese cotton and wool, leather, etc. The vessel will leave Boston next Saturday for New York to finish loading for Liverpool.

STUDEBAKER REDUCES PRICES

Studebaker is reducing prices on closed cars, effective Dec. 5, from \$20 to \$30 per car according to model, the lowest cut being on the light six two-passenger coupe, from \$1225 to \$1195, and the largest on the special six five-passenger coupe, from \$1875 to \$1855.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Catherine H. Spooner, Muscatine, Ia.

Mrs. C. M. Stone, Louisville, N. Y.

Mrs. F. E. French, Newtonville, Mass.

Mrs. O. M. Braun, Galena, Kan.

Mrs. Jennie H. Moody, Toronto, Canada.

Mrs. Gladys A. Galt, New Mass.

Frank H. Dewey, Concord, Wash.

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NATION'S BUSINESS HELD UP IN HOUSE BY INSURGENT BLOC

(Continued from Page 1)

question of rules. The usual procedure at the beginning of a Congress is to adopt the rules of the previous Congress, and the motion for such adoption almost invariably goes through without opposition. It has been apparent that the progressives have been using the opportunity to obstruct organization by preventing the election of Speaker for the purpose of obtaining the privilege of precipitating a debate on the rules which might lead to their revision and at any rate would give them an opportunity to prove to their constituents and to progressives throughout the country that they had done everything within their power to bring about the reforms in the rules that they advocated.

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TWENTY-ONE CITIES HOLDING ELECTIONS

Municipal elections are being held today in 21 of the 39 Massachusetts cities. They are Brockton, Marlboro, Chicopee, Fall River, Fitchburg, Gardner, Gloucester, Haverhill, Holyoke, Leominster, Lowell, Newburyport, Northampton, Peabody, Pittsfield, Quincy, Salem, Springfield, Taunton, Waltham and Westfield. In Brockton and Marlboro the elections are biennial, and in 11 cities mayors will be elected.

In Waltham the issue of a new \$500,000 City Hall and where it will be located is before the voters on a referendum. Haverhill is holding a special state election, in addition to its municipal election, for the naming of a member of the House of Representatives. Boston and 12 other cities will hold their elections next Tuesday. Medford, Melrose, New Bedford, and Revere have no elections this year. The Cambridge election was held last month.

SWIFT TRIP FROM LIVERPOOL

Completing one of the fastest trips it has ever made, the Leyland Line steamer Winifreda reached Boston today from Liverpool several hours ahead of schedule, with 29 passengers and 1000 tons of general cargo, including a shipment of Chinese cotton and wool, leather, etc. The vessel will leave Boston next Saturday for New York to finish loading for Liverpool.

STUDEBAKER REDUCES PRICES

Studebaker is reducing prices on closed cars, effective Dec. 5, from \$20 to \$30 per car according to model, the lowest cut being on the light six two-passenger coupe, from \$1225 to \$1195, and the largest on the special six five-passenger coupe, from \$1875 to \$1855.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Catherine H. Spooner,

RADCLIFFE ANNOUNCES AWARDS OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO 101 GIRLS

Forty-Four Recipients Are Residents of Greater Boston—Three Traveling Fellowships Also Given

The Radcliffe scholarship awards for 1923-24 were announced today from the office of the dean, Miss Bernice V. Brown. Out of a total registration of 852, there are 101 students receiving scholarships from Radcliffe College. There are also three traveling fellowships.

Of the undergraduates the three upper classes are about equally represented on the scholarship lists: 27 seniors, 29 juniors, 25 sophomores. Eight freshmen and 12 graduate students complete the list. Forty-four of the students are residents of Greater Boston.

The Whitney traveling fellowships, carrying \$1500 each, went to Margaret Elliott of Wellesley, Wellesley A. B. '14, Radcliffe A. M. '21, for work in economics; and to Eva M. Sanford of Boston A. B. '16, A. M. '22, classical philology. The traveling fellowship in natural science, also \$1500, was awarded to Ruth O. Sawtell, of Boston, A. B. '19, A. M. '22, for anthropology.

The recipients of the graduate scholarships are as follows:

Whitney scholarships: Mrs. E. M. McGill of Seattle, University of Washington A. B. '21, A. M. '22, English; Gladys Page of Waltham, Mount Holyoke A. B. '19, Fine Arts; M. Sperry of Clarinda, Iowa, University of Wooster A. B. '23, English; Katherine Shea of Charlestown, Columbia A. B. '23, physics; Margaret James of Belmont, A. B. '23, economics; C. H. Payne of London, England, University of Cambridge, A. B. '23, astronomy; C. W. Pierce of Waterbury, Conn., Smith A. B. '12, A. M. '15, Fine Arts.

Clementine Scholarship: Dorothy E. Smith of Princeton, N. J., A. B. '13, medical science.

Strauss Scholarship: F. H. Titchener of Ithaca, N. Y., Wells College A. B. '21, Romance languages.

Harvard Annex Scholarship: J. M. Bickford of Northwood, N. H., A. B. '18, Mount Holyoke A. B. '18, Mathematics.

Ruth Holden Memorial Scholarship: M. Y. Roscoe of Centerville, N. S. Acadia University A. B. '18, Botany.

The undergraduate scholarships awarded follow:

Edward Austin: Anna Adell of Cambridge, Mass.; Elinor Brown of Wellesley; Isabel Bugbee of Somers, Conn.; Elizabeth Pelletier of Windham, Mass.; Carolyn Stubbs of Cambridge, Mass.

Ellen M. Barr: Annie Allen of White Plains, N. Y.; Pauline Dodge of Somerville, Mass.; Martha Fein of Boston; Esther Owens of Roxbury, Mass.; Helen Parker of Cambridge, Mass.

Elizabeth Cary Agassiz: Laura Burchill of South Norwalk, N. J.; Frances Burrage of Middlebury, Vt.; Chitose Nishimura of Cambridge, Mass.

Ella Lowell Lyman: Margaret Donaldson of Elbridge, Md.; Harriet Southgate of Seaview, Mass.

Agnes Irwin: Nina Ridenour of Ancon, C. Z.

Widow Anna Hoar: Ruth Hecks of Concord, Junction, Mass.

Maria Denny Fay Memorial: Catherine Connor of Woonsocket, R. I.

Joseph H. Fiske Memorial: Elizabeth Ethrath of White Plains, N. Y.

Cantabrigia: Genevieve Fair of Cambridge, Mass.

Abby W. Way: Myrtle Graves of Cambridge, Mass.

Mary Eliot Parkman: Janet Gould of Cohasset, Mass.

James A. Woolson (Classical): Margaret Fobes of Cambridge, Mass.

Caroline A. Kennard (Science): Margaret Jones of Portland, Me.

Sarah Sherburne Langdon Haven: Alice Joyce of Rockville, Mass.

Laura Sweet of Allston, Mass.

Margaret Rae Ingols: Mary Foreberg of Norfolk, Va.

Anna Parsons: Louise Allen of West Roxbury, Mass.; Mary Campbell of Watertown, Mass.; Elizabeth Evans of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Emma Gilbert of Stetson, N. J.; Gretchen Lind of Boston; Dorothy O'Keefe of Lynn, Mass.; Hester Waldron of Somerville, Mass.; Elizabeth Whitten of Dorchester, Mass.

James and Agnes Barnard: Florence M. Manning of Cambridge, Mass.

Chester Pratt (Worcester): Constance W. O'Bryan of Framingham, Mass.

Josiah Parsons Cooke (Science): Dorothy E. Gallivan of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Andrew C. Slater: Grace A. Richmond of Cambridge, Mass.

One Pound Box of Assorted Chocolates Including Pleasing Variety of Hard Centers as Well as Fruit Centers.

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FOR ONE DOLLAR

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Christmas Shoe Store Specialties

Goodyear Glove Brand Rubber Footwear, Buckles for Dress Pumps, Slippers, Moccasins, Spats.

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"A Gift of the Desert"

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The Dondefries Confectionery Co. Phoenix, Arizona

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EDUCATORS ATTACK INCREASE IN FARES

Rhode Island Commissioner Says It Would Work Hardship on College Students

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4 (Special)—The State Board of Education has become a party in protest against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company's being allowed to increase its rates to short riders in Rhode Island 20 per cent.

Emerson L. Adams, deputy commissioner of education, appearing for the board, told the Public Utilities Commission that such an increase was detrimental to the board's effort for encouraging students to train as teachers. Mr. Adams said that the increase, if allowed, would work direct hardship upon students in training at the Rhode Island College of Education in this city. In addition it would mean added expense to the education of men and women in the Rhode Island State College at Kingston and in other schools, attended by pupils from distant towns not properly equipped with high schools.

Of 400 students in the Rhode Island College of Education, Mr. Adams said, 116 live beyond the five-mile radius from the college, which has no dormitories. Students coming from outside this radius are paid by the State a mileage allowance as encouragement toward teacher training in view of the great need for teachers. Of \$6000 appropriated by the State last year, all but \$123 was expended. No additional allowance this year permits an increase in the mileage grant. Students living inside the radius would be personally more severely affected, as they would have no assistance from the State in bearing the increased expenditure.

A petition protesting against the increase, signed by nearly 500 persons, was presented to the commission. Workmen who appeared in protest said they were obliged to leave home at 5:50 a. m., work only six hours, and return home at 10:40 p. m., because of inadequate train service.

MUSIC

Extra Symphony Concert

The first concert of the Monday evening series was given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, last night in Symphony Hall. The program: Schubert—Symphony No. 7 in C major; Handel—Concerto for Harpsichord in B flat major; Debussy—Nocturnes ("Clouds" and "Festivals").

Solo for the harpsichord: "Handel—The Harmonious Blacksmith." Bach—Gavotte. D. Scarlatti—Sonata in A major. Beethoven—Overture, "The Tempest." Wanda Landowska played the harpsichord.

Mr. Monteux has seldom contrived a more varied or interesting program, and the orchestra has rarely played with greater beauty of tone or more evident enthusiasm. Even Schubert's long symphony seemed less long than usual and for once in a way aroused and sustained interest. None the less it must be admitted that in spite of its many beauties there are pages which try the patience of the listener. But all this is a familiar aphorism of musical criticism. Conductors and audiences seem to favor this symphony and it undoubtedly brings pleasure to many.

Debussy's Nocturnes are more concise in their musical utterance; and how original are the ideas in them! What marvelous command of technical resource do they not display! Not a note too many, not a note too few.

And again, it was a delight to hear the music of Berlioz, Mr. Monteux, trained in its true tradition, has really revealed this music to us. Let those who will say that Berlioz was a poor harmonist, that he sacrificed form to instrumental color. On hearing his music properly interpreted, these defects, if they really exist, are lost in the imaginative power, the overwhelming earnestness and nerve of the great artist. Of what concern is a mere harmonic progression in such a flow of thought and feeling? Let us leave such matters to those whose vision is limited by such narrow horizons.

Mme. Landowska and her harpsichord were remarkably effective in the large spaces of Symphony Hall, and her playing of Bach, Handel and Scarlatti was full of the grace and charm and spirit which the proper interpretation of this music calls for. Of virtuosity, too, she made no little display, as in Scarlatti's sonata.

S. M.

CONFERENCE SITE SELECTED
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4 (Special)—A tentative site for the proposed new Providence county courthouse has been selected by the state commission appointed under an act of the last General Assembly. This is provisionally on land next Infantry Hall, between South Main and Benefit streets, and bounded by Hopkins Street on the west.

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New Offerings in Boston Playhouses

Martin-Harvey's "Hamlet"

Boston Opera House—Str John Martin-Harvey presents "Hamlet," evening of Dec. 3. The cast:

Claudius.....Harvey Braban
Ghost of Hamlet's Father.....Martin-Harvey
Gordian Macleod.....Gordon Macleod
Polonius.....Walter Pearce
Laertes.....Eugene Wallace
Guildenstern.....David Bain
Rosencrantz.....Leonard Daniels
Ophelia.....Michael Mackenzie
Marcellus.....D. M. Little
Bernardo.....Paul Barry
Francisco.....Basil Charles
First Player.....Harold Carlton
Second Player.....Alfred Ibberson
Player Queen.....Mary Gray
A Priest.....W. J. G. Jones
Tilman.....Fred Weston
First Gravedigger.....V. Watts
Second Gravedigger.....V. Watts
Gertrude.....Marie Linden
Ophelia.....Lady Martin-Harvey

The outstanding characteristics of Sir Martin-Harvey's Hamlet are its human quality and its humor. You might say this actor brings "Hamlet" up to date. Here is no rhetorician, no eloquist, no academic promulgator of literary theories, but a man out of daily life, desirous of happiness, ready to look at life with something like sorrowful amusement at the shams and follies of humanity, depressed by burdens that seem too heavy for him, yet laughing at his own self-pity. A character both understandable and lovable. An actor who, while omitting Hamlet's advice to the players, himself observes it by thinking, not musing, his lines; whose rush of speech at times, even, may be regarded as itself expressing the mood of the character.

The supporting company followed the interpretative lead of Sir John according to their several capacities. Lady Martin-Harvey's Ophelia was a pathetic figure, though one could have wished for less sobbing from her. Miss Linden's Queen was at once regal and human, and in Mr. Braban we had for once a King not unresistingly a lay figure. Mr. Grove's Polonius was equaled in naturalness by Mr. Ibberson's Gravedigger. Mr. Macleod's Ghost was impressive in presence and diction. Mr. Wallace, as Laertes, was a sufficiently impulsive, Laertes. Mr. Pearce an unobtrusive friend. The rest helped round out the performance.

The settings were pleasing in simplicity of conception and in color scheme. Particularly effective was the darkened platform with its figures silhouetted against the pale night sky. For one more thing Sir John deserves praise. Either because of the example of the Greek drama, or because he himself that the play is of more importance than the intervals, he eliminates long waits between the acts. There were two breaks of five minutes each last night, otherwise the action was continuous. Thus one heard more of Shakespeare than is usual in the theater.

L. A. S.

ART

At the Boys' and Girls' Bookshop

At the Book Shop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street, prints and illustrations of interest to adults as well as children are being exhibited. The etchings by Charles E. Hill add further to his series of delicate bird subjects. In this exhibit there are hawks, hummingbirds, magpies, jays and sparrows. Mr. Hill shows a remarkable patience in the execution of every minute line and dot in the tight patterning of plumage. From the velvety black of the crown of the bird, he works up through a fine gradation of grays to the white of the throat and breast. He uses the gray in various shades, not only for modeling surfaces, but also, for translating the tones of the original colors in the bird's feathers into a more decorative, but, lifelike, rounded, and textural. In his conventionalized boughs and foliage, he approaches the abstract drawing of Hirschfeld.

Block prints from linoleum cuts, by Harold Haven Brown, are also being shown. Prints from the same cuts, but with different coloring, were recently exhibited at Goodspeed's. The medieval ships and old German village scene are amongst the most attractive.

The poster by Stephanie Kraus, done when she was 15 years old at the Vienna School for Arts and Crafts, is realistic in detail, and profound in sentiment. It has great interest in the depressive nature of subject that has invaded even the conceptions of children in Europe. There are, also, some illustrations of "Knee High to a Grasshopper" by Anne and Dillwyn Parish, done in gray wash drawing. The mouse bride, wearing a veil and carrying a single lily of the valley, sparkles with humor. C. B. Fiala's cuts for his Alphabet Book of Animals are also being exhibited.

STRIKERS ARE RESTRAINED

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 4—A temporary injunction has been granted by Superior Court Judge John W. Banks restraining strikers at the East Main Street printing plant at Sound Beach, from interference with other employees. The hearing on the injunction was set for Dec. 14. A strike involving about 75 persons has been in force for a fortnight, the union employees asking for a 44-hour week and wage changes.

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"The Lady in Ermine"

Wilbur Theater—"The Lady in Ermine," a musical play in three acts. Book by Frederick Lonsdale and Cyrus Wood. Music by Jean Gilbert and Alfred Goodman. Lyrics by Harry Graham and Cyrus Wood. First time in Boston. The cast:

Angelina.....Gladya Walton
Count Adrian Beltrami.....Rollin Grimes Jr.
Rosina.....Zella Russell
Sultangi.....Harry K. Morton
Marianne.....Nancy Gibbs
Major Stogan.....Timothy Daley
Dostal.....Detmar Poppen
Baron Sprotti-Sprotti.....Clarence Harvey
Sophia Laval.....Shirley Sherman
Nirko.....William O'Neil
Colonel Belovar.....Walter Woolf
Scolonel.....Robert Calley
Solo dancer.....Mlle. Isabella Rodriguez

Those who have engaged in any speculating as to what happens when an irresistible force encounters an immovable object, will find an admirable treatment of that theme in "The Lady in Ermine." The irresistible force is a dashing, willful young colonel, the object a girl with an idea of two herself. For some reason, Count Adrian Beltrami is called to Milan to help strike one of those blows for liberty for which Italy is so famous. The message to the Count is brought by an itinerant silhouette cutter, who agrees to remain and protect the Count's sister by posing as her husband. The two men hastily exchange clothes, and the Count dashes out into the night. But the enemy, whoever they are, approach. There is an alarm and the foe enters, bent on quarantining themselves in the castle. Conveniently for the audience, the Scala ballet girls also have taken refuge within the hospitable walls. Then Colonel Belovar, who has had things entirely his own way in finding his men and the girls becoming better and better acquainted, is spurred to do a little wooing on his own account—choosing for this purpose his enraged hostess.

It might be well to add at this point that the brother does not get to Milan, and that the message is called off the hot scent, and one thing leads to another until the irresistible force and the immovable object both make certain mortal concessions to expediency. Thrice the Count's Wolf. He is manly and handsome; he has a fine baritone voice; he is a good actor, an ideal soldier lover. At the writing we do not recall anyone who could have played the role of Colonel Belovar so well. One of the most inspiring musical numbers it has been our privilege to hear is "Land of Mine," which he leads, supported by an unusual men's chorus. Nancy Gibbs plays Mariana in a winsome fashion, leaving very little to be desired. Among her varied charms, she has the talent of convincing the audience that she is young. "When Hearts Are Young," which is the song hit of the opera, Harry K. Morton as Sultangi, sings with life and zest, and during the period he is posing as Mariana's husband, he is placed in circumstances that rock the house with laughter. His dancing is original and of a high order. Zella Russell as Rosina, manages neatly to win Sultangi. Gladya Walton as Sophia Laval, and Rollin Grimes Jr. as Count Adrian Beltrami, are pleasing in their parts. There isn't a poor voice among them.

B. F. Keith's

A few of the old songs, more or less new, some good dancing, a frequent thrill, and plenty of comedy, the latter in charge of Tofo, the famous clown, satiated two full houses at B. F. Keith's yesterday. Joseph E. Howard and Ethelyn Clark were justified in calling their piece, "Etchings from Life," "the greatest of the great musical production." This act recalled, in part, the old days and some of the old stars. Jim Morton, who has been doing a monologue act, kept the crowd in roars with his running comment on the act.

Tofo just wriggled, squirmed and fell into the first honor class last night. He does all that a regular clown does and much that a regular clown never thinks of doing. Jack Princeton and Jeanne Vernon, in "Brown Derbyville," the audience's favorite new act, sang. Frank Marino and Tony Martin in "The Letter From Peeta-Burgh" were the laugh-producers. Arthur Hartley and Heish Patterson in "One Night Pleasure in Chatter, Song and Dance" and Pierce did difficult dance steps, while the Medini Trio provided thrills on unsupported ladders.

BILL HITS CRAIG SENTENCE
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—Federal judges would be prohibited from determining the guilt or innocence of persons ordered up for contempt committed outside their court rooms under a bill proposed by Representative Stenkle, Democrat, New York. He said the measure was designed to prevent recurrence of such sentences as that imposed by Judge Julius M. Mayer upon Charles L. Craig, comptroller of New York City.

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"Candida" at the Copley

Copley Theater—Henry Jewett Repertory Company in "Candida," comedy by George Bernard Shaw. The cast:

Miss Prosperine Garnett.....May Edles
Rev. James Mayor Morrell.....Alan Mowbray
Lieut. Alexander Mill.....E. E. Clive
Mr. Burgess.....C. Wordley Hulme
Candida.....Violet Paget
Eugene Marchbanks.....Harold West

If there is one Shaw play more than another that demands careful interpretation it is "Candida." It bristles with difficulties. It drags unwearying color in the unbounded sympathies make him the author cannot save it if this color is lacking. As the Jewett Players rendered it, "Candida" was interesting in its exposure of the befogging prejudices that are all too common, and that leave the individual who points the finger of scorn as much in the mist as his neighbors.

The Rev. J. M. Morrell is the happiest man in the world, married to Candida, whom he loves dearly, and rising as a preacher to heights of fame. He is forbearing, and generous to a fault, and his unbounded sympathies make him a friend to the bumble. He chances upon a homeless poet in a park, to whom he extends the shelter of his home, only to find that the poet's ardent passion for freedom moves him to turn on his benefactor and revile him for his failure to shatter the conventions that bind his wife, Candida. And Candida's compassion desire to draw a lesson from the portrayal, exaggerated though that portrayal may be, the effort is next to purposeless. The conscientious work of the actors in the cast, along with the piece from the level of the commonplace.

IRISH PRISONERS LIBERATED
BELFAST, Ireland, Dec. 3—Republican prisoners at the Fintona internment camp, Curragh, have been liberated according to the message from Bryan O'Higgins, Dail member for Clare. The camp is believed to contain 1200 prisoners.

New Let's Make Merry at the Roberts Store
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Boston Stage Notes
Sir John Martin-Harvey will play "Hamlet" the first half of this week at the Boston Opera House, and close his season with "The Taming of the Shrew" during the last half.

Continuing offerings at Boston theaters include "Little Nellie Kelly," which will play at the Tremont, and "So This is London," comedy at the Hollis; "Mary Jane McKane," musical play, at the Shubert.

John Barrymore will act "Hamlet" at the Boston Opera House for a week beginning Dec. 24.

The Moscow Art Theater Company will play a week's engagement at a Boston theater to be announced, beginning Dec. 31, in a repertory new to this city.

"Lollipop," a new musical comedy by Vincent Youmans and Zella Sear, comes to the Tremont Theater next Monday night, with Ada May in the leading role, under the management of Henry W. Savage.

"Helen of Troy, N. Y.," a musical comedy by Kaufman and Connelly, with music by Kalmor and Ruby, comes to the Colonial next Monday.

The leading feature of the entertainment to be given at the Copley Theater, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30, under the auspices of the Frances Jewett Repertory Theater Club, will be the first act of "Othello," with Henry Jewett as Othello. In the cast will be Charles Hampden, Alan Mowbray, Philip Tonge, E. E. Clive, Cecil Magnus, C. Wordley Hulme, Harold West, L. Paul Scott, Laura Saunders and Katharine Standring.

Look in Ten Days
See how your teeth improve

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Name—
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Only one tube to a family.

Constitution of United States Likened to the Rock of Gibraltar

President of American Bar Association Warns Against Present Day Visionaries in Rhode Island Address

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4 (Special)—"The Constitution of the United States is the one great Gibraltar of well-balanced Government left in the world," said Robert E. L. Saner of Dallas, Tex., president of the American Bar Association and chairman of its committee on American citizenship, in an address last night at the annual meeting and dinner of the Rhode Island Bar Association. He said:

Our American Republic has lived until this good hour, because it has been animated and protected by our Constitution. It will continue to live just so long as we stand squarely on the foundation principles enunciated in that great charter of our liberties—and it will live because through such meetings as this we will have convinced the great mass of our people that we have a better Government than any other that is now being proposed by doctrines and various representatives of communistic states. I will wager the vision of your fathers against all these visionary schemes.

The Constitution of the United States is the one great Gibraltar of well-balanced Government left in this world. Bolshevistic intrigue, popular commotion, and partisan fury may dash mad waves against it, but they shall roll back shattered and spent. Persecution shall not check, fanaticism disturb, nor revolution change it, but it shall stand towering sublime, like the last mountain in the deluge, while the earth rocks at its feet and thunders near above its head—majestic, immutable, magnificent!

Thus let it be typified—the Constitution of this Republic standing as the Rock of Gibraltar in the midst of all the attacks upon it, maintained through an intelligent appreciation by American public opinion, endeavored with a Nation's low respect and reverence, enshrined in the minds and hearts of a grateful people, rearing itself in imperial grandeur, a mountain peak to guide our footsteps in the future as it has in the past. And the voices of the past, the urge of the present and the hope of the future admonish us once again to beware of present day visionaries and to catch and hold fast to the vision of our fathers.

Officers of the association were re-elected as follows: president—William B. Greenough; first vice-president—George H. Huddy Jr.; second vice-president—Lellan J. Tuck; secretary—Elisha C. Mowry; treasurer—Herbert M. Sherwood; executive committee—Chauncey E. Wheeler, Ralph T. Barnefield, John H. Slattery, Francis B. Keeney and James H. Rickard.

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The wild flowers, more than a hundred thousand of them, present endless avenues of unending interest. All the knowledge of the world's botanists, combined with the insight for romance of a born story-teller, is offered you in this one flower book.

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AMERICAN'S RACIAL ALOOFNESS DISENCHANTS VIRGIN ISLANDERS

Perpetual Inelasticity Divests United States Rule of Reputation for Generosity—Naval Government Opposed

By GARDNER L. HARDING

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Nov. 24.—At the end of the present year five American governors will have ruled in these little islands during the last six years. The Danes managed better than this. They had only four governors during the last 11 years of their ownership. They also had a permanent tenure for the government secretaries, who did most of the real work, while with America these officials are naval subordinates who change as rapidly as home administrations. Furthermore, the Danish governors were not officers in the Danish naval or military service; they were retired officers or civilians who were presumably free to give their entire attention to these islands; and one of them succeeded to the governorship after having been for 27 years a permanent government secretary.

In these circumstances the success of America's administration is handicapped here at the start by a comparative and striking absence of personal authority coming from independence and permanence of tenure which has made possible good and progressive government, for instance, in Porto Rico. I have good reason to believe that Capt. Henry H. Hough—who is being displaced as Governor by Capt. Philip Williams—will make some pointed recommendations on this point when he gets back to Washington.

The islanders themselves are divided on the question. Many like a naval governor because they know he is going to be honest, and the name who is admittedly the leading citizen of St. Thomas, now an American by choice, declared that the minimum modification acceptable to the responsible people here would be, if the navy still remains in control, the appointment of a Governor out of reach of the regular naval service, whether by having him retired, or be-

ing in possession of a special commission like that of General Russell in Haiti, does not much matter. The main point is that he should stay in the Virgin Islands long enough to give them something of a consistent and continuing government.

Majority Oppose Naval Man

Other Virgin Islanders, and I should say the majority, do not want a naval officer at all. They say, quite plausibly, that an expert in political administration could not command a ship, and that Congress cannot intend that the reverse proposition by which a good ship commander must be an expert political administrator is the sum total of American intelligence in governing the Virgin Islands.

Furthermore, they insist, a naval administration inclines to be narrow and autocratic with the best of intentions. The Governor's bureau chiefs are not colleagues who are free to criticize or resign, but subordinates in rank who obey the letter of their instructions and pass on the responsibility by dexterous paper work. The whole personnel is a temporary group with alien ideas and no roots of social or political acquaintance in the islands outside of their own purely professional entourage.

Such is the representative opinion here, and it gains force by reason of the fact that there is absolutely no permanent American community in the Virgin Islands and never has been. The 1800 or so "white people" are of British, Danish, Dutch, French or, a much more convenient and significant description, West Indian descent, and I do not find that the American official personnel mingles with them socially, or makes any pretension of

striving to develop a community of kindred interest by intimate personal contact.

The principal reason for this is that in the West Indies the idea of utter racial aloofness which Americans more than any other people carry with them—whether for better or worse I do not now pretend to say—most decidedly is resented; and the general working American assumption that everybody here who cannot prove the contrary has Negro blood in him, and is to be treated as such, impresses the observer as a habit of government which copies all the errors of the British régime with none of its virtues.

Americans also are astounded to find that their exclusion of Negro members of the municipal councils



Sootie

His name was Sootie, and he was a member of the Thrush family. What his real name was—in bird language—I do not know, but Sootie was the name given to him by Molly, Alan and Peter, after a certain episode had taken place about which I am now going to tell you.

Little bird heart for further adventure. So, in spite of repeated warnings about going too far, one morning he flew right on to the roof of the big red brick house which was the home of the three little children before mentioned. How strong and wonderful Sootie felt perched up there! Sweet, the next most daring of the Thrush family, watched him with amazement.

"Now I wonder," thought Sootie, looking at the chimney-pots, "what that big thing can be?" A series of little hops, then a short flight and he was at the top. But let it proved to be a big black hole with only a thin edge round it to perch upon. Whether he was afraid of the hole, or whether his claws did not quite grip the edge, it is difficult to say, but—

Molly was having a music lesson, or rather the lesson was over, but Miss Stubbs, the children's governess, had told her to go on practicing her exercises for five more minutes, and, as everyone knows, to go on with the same exercise without stopping for five whole minutes seems much more like the same number of hours! Just at the exact moment, however, when Sootie toppled down the chimney—as, alas! he did topple—Molly had paused and was standing on tip-toe in front of the fireplace, trying to decide whether or not there was still half a minute to go, when—scuffle—scuffle in the chimney, and at her feet landed a little black bird, looking at first sight exactly like a ball of soot. And oh! so frightened was our poor little friend!

"Mummy! Miss Stubbs! Alan! Molly's shouts brought them all three running to see what was the matter. 'Look! look!' cried the wildly excited little girl, 'what has come down the chimney?'"

"Why, it's a poor little bird," said Alan, kneeling compassionately with the intention of picking Sootie up, but only thereby increasing the terror in poor Sootie's heart.

"Leave him, dear," said Mummy. "We shall throw the window open wide, and no doubt the mother bird will find him."

And so it happened—after some little time, and a great deal of excited fluttering around the room, Sootie did land on the window sill, and at that moment a well known chirp called him from a tree just outside.

"Tweet! Tweet!" quietly said the mother bird. "Tweet! Tweet! Fly straight across to this house master. And Sootie obeyed. Oh the joy of being back again in safety! But—'Tweet,' said his brothers and sisters, 'How black you are!'"

Molly, Alan and little Peter were having tea on the lawn. "I say!" suddenly cried Alan. "Don't move, Peter! I believe you are going to see the very same little bird that came down our chimney this morning. Yes! there he is! still with a lot of soot on him."

"Good thing there was no fire on!" wisely remarked Peter, showing a wisdom far beyond his three and a half years.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Oh Boy! That was a fine hike the Boss and I had!

Guess I will look for a nice soft spot where I can lie down and take it easy for a while.

Found one over by the garden fence and was just getting comfortably settled when Sponge came along. Was hoping he would not want me to do anything until I had rested a spell.

She began rubbing against me and purring as soft and steady as a little dynamo.

And in about two minutes she had me sound asleep and I was getting all the rest I needed!

And in about two minutes she had me sound asleep and I was getting all the rest I needed!

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in London

London, Dec. 4

THE election excitement is reflected in the extraordinary pressure upon hotels and lodging houses here and in the crowded condition of the principal shopping centers. Regent Street, despite persistent rains, is almost impassable with visitors who come to London from the provinces, though the gala night will not be until Thursday, when the election results will be thrown on illuminated screens in all parts of the city. Marconi is putting up wireless installations in Aldwych and other principal open spaces to broadcast the voting, with opera selections between whiles, and catering and theatrical enterprises of all sorts are excelling themselves in an endeavor to take advantage of the presence of so many visitors. Canvassing in London constituencies meanwhile has taken on its final spurt, and meetings in the Labor districts become noisier as the climax approaches.

The education of Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, is proceeding. The press here has taken in hand to advise him to drop the sentimental first personal singular he has hitherto used in declaring his policy, and instead of talking of "I" and "me" to employ the less egotistic expressions "His Majesty's Ministers," "the Cabinet" or "we," as responsible for the decisions of the Government of which he is the head. The Times noted ponderously on the morning after the vote of censure debate, "He was careful yesterday to use only the first person plural." Mr. Baldwin is the most modest of men, but his attempts to please his critics are not always successful. "I suppose I am the only one of my colleagues who has lived for years under the smoke of factory chimneys," he said on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament. This by way of emphasizing his sympathy with the unemployed. From the Labor benches came the challenge, "Ever been unemployed yourself?" "No, I have not, and you know it," was Mr. Baldwin's incautious retort. "Then you will be next month," cried his tormentor, and the House roared, for the question of whether or not the Baldwin Government should remain in power was the reason of the whole debate.

Who is going to be the most indefatigable member of the new Parliament? In the old, Frederic Wise and Maj. R. D. T. Yerrburgh carried off the palm so far as the division lobby was concerned, with 343 divisions each out of a possible 345, but when it came to speeches, William Pringle, with 233 columns, romped home an easy winner no less than 52 columns ahead of Ramsay MacDonald, the leader of the Opposition, who was second. Lieut.-Commander J. M. Kenworthy was even more easily first in regard to oral questions, with 530 in his credit, against the 370 of Capt. Wedgwood Benn, his nearest competitor. The latter, however, made up some leeway in the written questions, of which he asked 102, while Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy could only muster 51. Lady Astor occupied a comparatively modest position somewhere about the middle of all these lists, but no one except Viscount (not the Marquess) Curzon seems to have gone to the House as early as she. Both of them are credited with being there before eight to call for their mail nearly every morning.

In the year 1800, in Golden Lane, Cripplegate, was built a theater which was christened "Fortune." It was burnt down in its coming-of-age year, 1821. Now a new "Fortune" theater is rapidly nearing completion in Covent Garden. Lawrence Cowan, the dramatist, is building it, and its first lessee is to be Denis Eagle. It is expected to be opened with a play of

which the title is not yet divulged, about New Year's Day. The new "Fortune" theater is building close to a historic site, that of the old "Phoenix" theater, the first to be built in Drury Lane. The house and stage are designed on the very latest lines, with every up-to-date improvement.

We have no sooner got used to wireless and all that it opens up the way to than, other inventions which have been gently simmering for some years past begin to be talked of as practical possibilities. Edouard Belin, the French savant, at the Royal Society of Arts has been demonstrating the transmission and reproduction of wireless writing, drawing and photographs. He talked easily and with certainty of the coming of telephotography or the transmission of photographs and teleautography or the reproduction of drawings and writing. And just as confidently he discussed tele-vision, or the seeing of a person or thing at a distance by the aid of wireless. One of the great possibilities attaching to teleautography will be the transmission of shorthand. M. Belin said that autograph messages have already been sent by wireless telegraphy, both in France and America, and that he had been able with his assistants to send wireless photographs in half tones.

A very striking statement has been presented to the president of the British Board of Trade by the Association of British Motor Manufacturers, representing firms here concerned in the production of commercial automobiles. It points out that whereas British light cars, which are protected by a duty of 33 1-3 per cent against the imported article, are not only being turned out here in increasing quantities, but are also cheaper than ever before; on the other hand, the production of commercial vehicles, which are not so protected, is falling off seriously. Eleven associated British manufacturers have submitted returns which show that their sales of this class of transport have fallen by 300 per cent in the last three years. Several companies have gone into liquidation, and the latest available balance sheets of 12 others indicate a total loss of £2,500,000. "These are concrete facts," they may not prove that protection has helped Great Britain, as a whole, but they certainly explain why some of Great Britain's manufacturing interests are warmly supporting a policy of increased protection.

Augustine Birrell, speaking of the dedication exercises of the new extension to the Norwich library, emphasized that since Norwich's parent library became a "lending" library in 1688, there were on record only three instances where borrowers failed to return books they had gotten. The defaulters recorded were in 1731, when the volume in Latin by Bishop Hall was borrowed of the library and never returned. This was followed some years later by borrowers failing to return two very valuable books—one a Book of Hours and another a prayer book which had belonged to King Charles I. The latter contained marginal notes by the King and a false note by the private secretary of Archbishop Laud to the effect that this particular prayer book was the model taken by Archbishop Laud from which to print the prayer book he had sought, not very successfully, to impose on the Scottish Nation in 1637. It was borrowed by an archbishop, who, according to Mr. Birrell, was "full of dreams of unity and other things which did not come off in his time," and was never returned to the lender. It was, however, included in the library which the archbishop, in his will, left to Christ Church, Oxford, where it reposes today. The new branch library starts with about 3500 volumes.

of these islands from social functions like the reception to Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, irritated the white citizens who have to live here quite as much as it irritated the Negro leaders, some of whom the United States appointed to office. In short, this perpetual American inelasticity in the human ways of government, has discredited America's rule here in the last six years of much of the reputation for generosity, much as it has in Haiti, which by honest and productive efforts should have genuinely earned.

The American naval government has done some very fine things here, nevertheless, which no candid account of present day conditions in the Virgin Islands so far as they are attributable to initiative, should fail to emphasize. America has more than made good its education; the compulsory school system has raised the proportion of literacy from 70 per cent in 1917, to almost 90 per cent today. America has made a liberal innovation in introducing, modestly as yet, trial by jury.

Government Costs

Americans spend \$300,000 to govern St. Croix alone, where the Danes only spent \$60,000, and make up an average deficit of about that sum yearly out of funds appropriated to the United States naval appropriations to maintain the government of the islands as a whole at an American level. Strangely enough, it is just this liberality in finance you hear most roundly criticized by the well-to-do planters and shopkeepers, who believe a good many of the added services are expensive luxuries which the islands never had before and could continue to do without. But they are widely appreciated by the community as a whole—that is, by the Negroes who are their chief beneficiaries.

To them the overhead charge of American educational supervisors, health visitors and domestic science instructors—a special object of reactionary wrath—is something wholly shocking and wasteful. Denmark never extended its own advanced social legislation to these islands, partly because, like England, it had one kind of government for home and another for its colonies, and partly because it was devoted to the very un-American practice of counting the cost of things. And so the planters say, "Give us local control and we might make the islands pay for themselves," meaning that hopeful American schemes of "advancing the lot" of the Negro would be sharply curtailed in favor of grants-in-aid for suffering proprietors of major local industries.

That the islands can ever be made to pay for themselves is an exceedingly dubious question, and it must be frankly admitted that a civilian administration confronted by the present perpetual deficit would be much harder put to it to account for this deficit to inquiring American congressmen than is the case with a naval government charged with governing a group of islands avowedly based on a naval station. Civilian government must come in time, however, and in my next article I shall show how large an amount of discontent the present denial of civil rights and status is attributable for in this anomalous government temporarily improvised for the Virgin Islands.

NEW BOATS FOR BANK LINE
LONDON, Dec. 4.—It is understood that the proposed construction of 19 motor cargo ships by the Bank Line will be financed by a public capital issue on a guarantee under the Trade Facilities Act.

JAMAICA SEEKS HOME RULE; "HYBRID SYSTEM" IS OPPOSED

Definite Pronouncement by Legislative Assembly Is Expected Early in 1924—Crown Colony's Development

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, B. W. I., Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence).

With reference to the proposed change in the political constitution of this colony, there has been ominous silence since the subject was specially and lengthily considered in the Legislative Council many months ago, and people are wondering if there will ever be a change at all.

The report of Major Wood, at the time Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, in the British Parliament—who came out on behalf of the colonial office to look into matters, as the country was agitating for a change in the existing form of government—was satisfactory at first thought, according to cabled dispatches received from London. But when the report reached Jamaica, it turned out to be distinctly disappointing to most people, as, instead of giving extended powers to the country, as had been asked for, it recommended something opposed to the aspirations of the people—that would place the elected members in the council in positively no better position than they are in today.

However, it would appear that the matter has not been lost sight of, as the Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, it is understood, is in communication with the Colonial Minister in London, respecting the proposal, and it is possible that when the Legislature assembles for the regular annual session, early in the coming year, some definite pronouncement will be made on the subject.

"Reasonable Request"

Railing authorities in England, it is held, are either not inclined, or in no hurry, to accede to the request of the country, which request is considered perfectly reasonable, for Jamaica is far more enlightened and progressive now than when the country possessed a political constitution up to 1865, exactly like that of England's today, and which was lost through the action of a parcel of panic stricken men. But the men of today are of quite a different stamp. They love their country and love liberty and independence in any shape or form, and mean to get back and maintain something fashioned after the old constitution, in place of the present so-called hybrid

system of government that is becoming more and more distasteful and unsatisfactory to the masses.

More Home Rule

What is wanted, is more of home rule and less of crown rule, or, in fact, no crown rule at all—for Jamaica is still a crown colony, which some think is unfortunate, when the wonderful development and progress that have taken place in every phase of life and work since the nearly 60 years that the colony has had to contend with crown and semicrown Government are considered, with the higher and ever-advancing civilization among the people.

The country had to wait 18 years before a change in Crown government, pure and simple, came, as the result of a tremendous agitation from one end of the island to the other. It took 10 years more to get the present further "step-in-advance," and the country is now making the third move, 25 years after—when the population is nearly 1,000,000, when the exports and imports, respectively, exceed \$5,000,000, when the revenue amounts to more than £1,000,000, and when greater control and watchfulness, it is contended, are necessary and need to be kept over an ever-increasing expenditure.

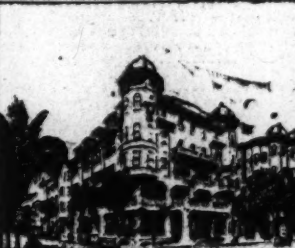
INDICTMENTS LIKELY FOR SALACIOUS PLAYS

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—The first of a series of moves against alleged salacious plays in Broadway theatres contemplated by local authorities and reform agencies was made yesterday when Cornelius F. Collins, general sessions judge, instructed the grand jury to investigate and indict if evidence warranted. He declared Joab H. Banton, district attorney, stood ready to prosecute thoroughly producers and managers violating the penal law relating to obscene plays. Written complaints of objectionable performances, Judge Collins said, have been received and sent to the police department for investigation. In every case where there exists the slightest instance for believing the complaint well founded, it will be submitted to the district attorney with a recommendation that it be presented to the grand jury.

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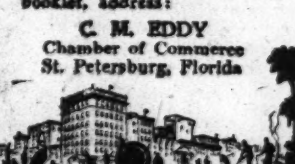
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The
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DANISH KRONE MAY HAVE PROTECTION

Proposal Made to Establish Fund of £5,000,000 to Regulate or Level Exchange

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence).—The main points of the report which the exchange conference, after lengthy meetings, has framed and forwarded to the Government are the establishment of an exchange regulating or leveling fund of £5,000,000 and the fixing of the causes of the unsatisfactory exchange of the Danish krone as inflation and the adverse balance of trade which for the first nine months of the present year amounts to \$80,000,000 kroner.

It is declared in the report that the deterioration in the exchange value of the krone during the last few years, apart from losses arising from depression and falling prices, is owing to the expenditure in connection with part of the Danish krone being restored to Denmark, building up anew the numbers of five stock, greatly reduced during the war, replenishment of exhausted stocks, reconstruction of the merchant fleet, etc. It is not considered expedient to cut down the value of the Danish krone, but exceptional measures are necessary, as a continued drop of the krone would be very harmful.

The report indicates that the State must assist the five leading Copenhagen banks in forming the fund already referred to, which is to impede heavy fluctuations in foreign exchange and prevent speculation in the further decline of the krone. The banks, by granting credit and by their discount policy should assist the working of this fund as much as possible. The State and the municipalities should not float loans which might tend to increase inflation. They must adopt a financial policy which aims to get a credit balance and make loans unnecessary. The balance of trade must be improved and the State must take steps to diminish the import of luxury goods. Voluntary curtailment of private consumption is also advocated.

The £5,000,000 for the above-mentioned fund it is proposed to raise by a foreign loan for which the State and the National Bank would be jointly and primarily responsible, part of their responsibility being shouldered by the other four leading Copenhagen banks. The agreement in the meantime would hold good for two years.

INDIA'S PUBLIC WORKS ENHANCE PROSPERITY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence).—At the present time India claims to have under public construction the two largest public works in any part of the world. One is the Sukkur barrage at Sukkur in Sind spanning the Indus. This barrage, it is hoped, will increase the cultivable area of Sind from 2,236,000 to 5,000,000 acres, or 500,000 acres more than the whole cultivable area of Egypt today; and Sind, which is at present the most rainless and certainly the most desert part of India, will become a granary like Egypt or the Punjab.

R. H. Tawney Questions Possibility of Ethical Basis for Civilization

Oswald Mosley Relates That the Logic of Its Own Folly Is Driving Humanity Back to Righteousness and Morality

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The subject of the penultimate Fabian lecture this year was "Is an Ethical Basis of Civilization Possible?" The lecturer was R. H. Tawney, one of the new modern economists whose works are animated by a moral or ethical ideal. But it so happened that, while he made an illuminating survey of the past, present, and probably the future of civilization, the chairman, Oswald Mosley, one of the youngest and most promising members of the House of Commons, got at closer grips with the immediate question than did Mr. Tawney. In fact, at the end of the lecture, one of the audience got up and said he wished to ask a question, namely, "Is an Ethical Basis of Civilization Possible?" Amid laughter, Mr. Tawney replied, more or less seriously, by saying that he was surprised at the question, as he had spent an hour explaining that he didn't know!

Ethical System Necessary
After lamenting that very few ethical systems had a place in current political controversy, Mr. Mosley asserted that if an ethical basis was not possible then civilization would cease to exist; for it could not continue, in face of the problems that confronted it, unless by some means, in some manner, the morality of mankind were commensurate with its material achievements. Was it not, he asked, a remarkable fact that one of the lessons of recent years was that the dry teachings of economists in almost every respect were bearing out the great moral conceptions of the founders of all the religious beliefs and ideals which had animated not only the reason but perhaps even more the emotions of men? Much against its will, erring humanity was being

Zagreb, the Capital of Croatia, a Model City With Western Outlook

Italian Peril Unites Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in State, Each Race Retaining Its National Characteristics

BELGRADE, Nov. 12 (Special Correspondence).—Practical experience reveals the inconveniences due to the long-standing interruption of the traffic between Fiume and Croatia. The journey from Abbazia to the Croatian capital, Zagreb, is simple enough on paper, for a direct railway line is seen to connect Mattuglie, the station for Abbazia, with the Croatian town of Shushak, via Fiume, of which Shushak is a suburb. But, owing to the quarrel between Italy and Yugoslavia, the mile and a half of railway between Fiume station and the stopping-place of Petchina, which serves Shushak, has not been used for passenger traffic for five years!

Consequently the traveler has to descend at Fiume and, even if he be going straight through the town into Yugoslavia, must be accompanied to the famous bridge connecting Fiume and Shushak by an Italian customs-house official, to whom he has to pay a small fee. At the bridge he has to run the gantlet of the Italian and Yugoslav sentries at either end, and, after all formalities are at last over, there is a drive up a steep and dusty hill—but not to the station itself. For Petchina is unapproachable by road. It is necessary to descend at a certain point and engage men to carry baggage down a long, steep, and narrow footpath leading to the shanty which is called a station. Not even then can one take a direct ticket for Zagreb, although there is a through carriage. One must descend again at Bakar (or Bakar), three-quarters of an hour distant, and rebook. These hindrances cost both Italy and Yugoslavia dearly.

Bakar a Rival to Fiume
But the traveler is well repaid for his trouble by what he sees when once he has traversed these political wire entanglements. Far below the station of Bakar he sees the beautiful bay of that name, which, when connected with the railway by a short branch line, will form a formidable rival to Fiume. For the latter is an artificial, the former a natural port, known to the ancients as *Romania* or *Vidua*. Zagreb, too, is a model town for this part of the world, well-paved, with fine streets and squares and imposing public buildings. For the Croats are the most evolved of all the southern Slavs; their outlook has always been westward, while that of the Serbs has been eastward. Their masters have been the civilized Austrians and Hungarians, not the barbarous Turks.

No wonder then that the Croats have not fused easily with the more numerous but less civilized Serbs, that Croatian politicians demand autonomy and that the 65 Croatian deputies have abstained from participating in the sitting of the Yugoslav Parliament at Belgrade. The one thing that holds the three elements in the triune state together—Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—is the Italian peril, and the Italian Nationalists are unconsciously the main factors of Yugoslav unity. But even here there are distinctions. For the Serbs are less anti-Italian than the Croats and less anti-Italian than the Slovenes, who have many "unredeemed" brethren under Italian rule. Yet, curiously enough, although Zagreb is a more "European" city than Belgrade, it has preserved far more national costume. In the market-places on a Sunday you may see beneath the queerest of hats the Croatian Ban (or "Governor") Jellicich, who saved Austria in the revolutionary year 1848, scores of peasant women in bright scarlet costumes with "opanke" (string-shoes) or yellow boots, giving a touch of color to this very modern town. Above on the hill, however, there is an older Zagreb, which goes back to the historic past. There, as an inscription

tells you, was the "Dvor" (or castle) of the medieval kings of Croatia, founded by Charles Robert of Anjou. There, too, is a weird church with the Croatian arms and the three Dalmatian leopards depicted on the roof.

A Journalistic Center
But Zagreb has a great name in the learned world. Its academy has published exhaustive collections of documents from the Venetian and Ragusan archives, which throw light upon many dark places of South Slavonic history. It cherishes the name of Bishop Strossmayer, the friend of Gladstone, and one of the pioneers of Yugoslav union. It possesses one of the best bookshelves in the department of Balkan history and is quite a journalistic center for the South Slavonic world. Seeing that Croatia is a land of large proprietors, has a different history, a different religion and a different alphabet, if not a different language, from Serbia, it would seem obvious that a federal, rather than a centralized, form of government should have been introduced for the new state, with the Croats at one end of the scale, the Serbs in the middle and the Montenegrins at the other.

There is, indeed, a section of the Yugoslav Parliament, the left of the Democratic party, led by Mr. Davidovich, which favors the Croatian claims, and this is surely the statesmanlike policy. But the old Serbian politicians, who have grown up in the pre-war traditions of a "Great Serbia," have not realized the importance of this idea, which has made such progress elsewhere since Freeman's notable book on federal government appeared. Zagreb points to federalism quite as much as Switzerland.

Zagreb has not lost the Austrian stamp, despite the events of the war. For those who cannot speak Serbo-Croat, German is still the best vehicle of communication. Two newspapers are published daily in German at Agrar (Zagreb), and the Viennese journals are commonly seen in the cafes. The Croatian mentality is said to resemble that of the typical Austrian. The Croats were always the faithful soldiers of Austria in her wars against Hungary and Italy in the last century. But Austria, as Prince Schwarzenberg said, "astonished the world by her ingratitude," while the Serbian victories over the Turks in 1912 made Serbia the Piedmont of South Slavonic unity. It was at Zagreb that the famous treason trial showed up Viennese methods.

The unfortunate Archduke Francis Ferdinand favored trialism—the system of placing the Slavs of the Dual Monarchy on an equal footing with Germans and Hungarians. But he did not live to carry out this idea. It is reported that the Serbian Government intends to send Prince Paul to reside at Zagreb—a wise measure, which should relieve the city from the temptations of provincialism. For Zagreb, like most places, has lost materially since the war. But its sturdy population must assure it a good future as the most important town on the fringe of West and East. For the Balkans begin at Belgrade and the West is already in full evidence at Zagreb.

SIGNOR MARCONI ASKS WIRELESS PLAN REPLY

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 24.—Senator Marconi has written to the press to put his side of the Empire wireless controversy before the public. He says that the proposals of the different political parties for strengthening the commercial position of the Empire will be intimately affected by the decision which will be reached in regard to the vital and underlying problem of Empire wireless communications, and that if this problem is not satisfactorily solved, none of the others can be.

Suggestions are being repeatedly made, says the Senator, that his company is aiming at a monopoly of the wireless services. That this is not the case is simply borne out by the company's proposals to the Post Office. In a recent letter, to which they have not yet received a reply, the company was prepared to enter into pooling arrangements with the Post Office, provided it could secure the commercial management of its services. If they were not agreeable to the Post Office, it was prepared to accept a non-exclusive license under which the Post Office station and the Marconi Company would have equal facilities for communicating with the dominion stations, thus affording free competition for the public support.

DORPAT TRIES SCHOOLBOY CAFE
REVAL, Nov. 16 (By Northern News Service).—In the Baltic republics, as in most central and northern European countries, cinemas are closed to children under 18, unless some exceptionally educational film is being shown. The town of Dorpat has gone one better and has closed all cafes to persons under 18 even if accompanied by their elders. As compensation, a special cafe for schoolboys is to be opened under the control of the local authorities. It is to be called "The Schoolboys' Cafe."

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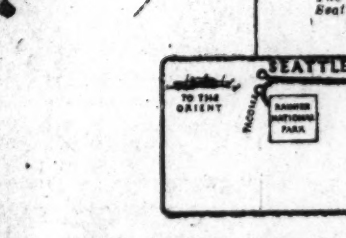
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NEW PARTY WILL GRANT NO ARMISTICE

England to Wage National Fight for Total Abolition of the Liquor Evil

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON, Nov. 23.—To a small but attentive audience, the pioneers of the National Prohibition Party in England recently gave out their plan of campaign, at a meeting held in the City Temple, Holborn, E. C.

In opening the meeting N. Sharman, the president, said that although the National Prohibition Party was a political party was only in its infancy, it could not fail to gather numbers and strength as its ideals became more widely known. There would be no armistice in the war it would wage against the drink evil. It would enroll members who would contest seats for the express purpose of abolishing the vast trade system which held political parties in its grip, and made necessary the anomalous licensing laws at present in existence.

First Prohibition Member
Mr. Sharman referred to Edwin Scrymgeour, member of Parliament for Dundee, as the leader of the party, and said that he hoped all members would realize the significance of Mr. Scrymgeour's presence in the House of Commons as the first definite Prohibition member.

E. J. Johnson, of Derby, was then called upon to move the resolution of the evening to the effect that, the drink traffic and the taking of revenue therefrom being a national question involving the Nation in loss of immorality, the meeting should pledge itself to work and vote for national prohibition. Mr. Johnson went on to show that the drink evil is one of the chief barriers to any permanent solution of the present economic difficulties confronting the Nation, because it represents a vast network of industry, the final result of which is to undermine the welfare of the consumer; whereas national political economy can only be sound when it represents earning and spending in processes which increase the moral and natural well-being of the individual.

The payment by the liquor traffic of half its profits through taxation into the national revenue has created the anomalous position, Mr. Johnson said, that statesmen are afraid to tackle the question at its root.

No Fear of Liquor Magnates

The chief speaker of the evening, Edwin Scrymgeour, then gave his views on the reason d'être of the National Prohibition Party as a potential political force. They were out, he said, to meet the liquor traffic on its own ground in the legislative arena, and they were not afraid of the liquor magnates. The whole national policy of licensing was in reality a support and not a limitation of the traffic.

Therefore, the only way to meet the difficulty was to secure legislation to prohibit the trade itself. Mr. Scrymgeour did not consider that the great temperance organizations were playing their part properly in accepting what he considered such half-hearted measures as the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1910, nor the Licensing Acts of England and Wales, under which, in his opinion, the trade was able to go on flourishing and increasing its hold over their political system and their citizenship. Federal prohibition was won, he said, by the ceaseless political labors of the American National Prohibition Party, together with the Anti-Saloon League of the United States, who stood for no compromise in dealing with the traffic. As soon as they succeeded in putting up their own candidates, other parties realized they were a force to be reckoned with.

Mr. Scrymgeour and his party are at present not seeing eye to eye nor working side by side with the great British temperance organizations. Yet it is to be hoped that these two groups—the well developed temperance organizations and the infant prohibition party—will eventually join hands on a practical platform. They both have the same end in view and both have a great work facing them in the immediate future. The temperance organizations are undoubtedly educating the public mind, and any progressive legislation dealing with the drink evil must aid them in their work. The birth of the British Prohibition Party is a sign of the times which cannot be ignored, for it is at the hands of such a movement that the liquor trade as an evil influence will meet its political Waterloo.

MINERAL PRODUCTION INCREASES IN CANADA

VANCOUVER, Nov. 25 (Special Correspondence).—According to E. A. Hargren, editor of the Mining Record, and a recognized authority, the mineral production of British Columbia for 1923 is likely to be the highest in the history of the Province.

The copper production for the year has almost doubled that of 1922 and this has increased the gold output because gold is an important by-product of copper mines. Despite the high production, however, dividends may not be so good as last year because of such development work making it necessary to apply profits toward abnormal expenditures.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN LUMBER FOR JAPAN

VANCOUVER, Nov. 26 (Special Correspondence).—British Columbia's share of the lumber required for reconstruction work of Yokohama has been fixed at 15,000,000 feet of sawn timber and 5,000,000 feet of logs. It is announced here by the mill interests. The order was booked with the Japanese Government by P. Silla, who left for Japan looking for business for the mills on the Canadian Pacific line that took the first relief supplies to the stricken city. The first cargo will be sent in December and ships have been secured for the remainder of the order.

Battle Fleet Commanded From Aerial Flagship

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 4
When Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robinson went aloft here a few days ago in a big F-4 plane he flew his official flag from the strut of the seaplane, and for the first time in naval history commanded the United States battle fleet from an aerial flagship. During a 30-minute flight he was constantly in touch with the craft of his command by radio. Lieut. M. T. Stanley piloted the aircraft. Others on board were Commander C. W. Nimitz and Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Kammann.

VIENNA RECOVERS FINANCIAL POISE

Great Progress in Five Years Changes Business Deficits Into Surpluses

VIENNA, Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence).—Vienna has made a most remarkable recovery since the war, particularly in the field of municipal undertakings. Gas works, electric light works, street railways and other communal enterprises at the end of the war were all on the verge of bankruptcy. In less than five years deficits have been turned into surpluses—small, it is true, but nevertheless surpluses.

A Business Basis
To begin with, the whole system of administration was altered. Bureaucratic methods were greatly simplified. All the municipal undertakings were put into the hands of an executive committee of 25 members of the City Council, which set to work to put them on a business basis.

The gas works have been entirely rebuilt. Whereas formerly the chemical by-products were largely wasted, they form now the chief source of revenue. A benzoline factory has been built, which is one of the largest in Europe. By a special process the quality of the gas coke has been improved so that it can now be used for smelting purposes, and it is sold at a correspondingly higher figure. The increased revenue thus obtained has made it possible to reduce the price of gas very considerably. It costs now barely 12,000 times the price price, although coal costs 26,000 times that figure.

Electricity Installed
The electric lighting plant has also been greatly improved. During the war its capacity fell to a very low ebb and the works were on the edge of collapse. But through the increased production of the city's brown coal mines at Zillendorf, and the purchase of hard coal mines at Ybbsthal, the plant now gets more than half its fuel from inland sources which has considerably reduced the operating expenses. Consumers are now paying only 7000 times the price times price. To enable a larger number of people to use electric light the municipality has installed it in some 13,000 small homes, the cost being refunded by the consumers by small installments added to the monthly lighting bill.

No communal enterprise suffered more from the war than the street railways. Besides the ordinary traffic, they were called upon to carry troops, and great quantities of war materials. Moreover they were compelled to hand over all their copper material and equipment for conversion into munitions. During the war it was quite impossible to renew the rolling stock, or tracks, or overhead equipment, all of which work is now being done at very great expense. The number of passengers has risen from 326,000,000 in 1913 to 441,000,000 last year.

Altogether the various communal undertakings in Vienna employ some 25,000 persons, of whom 14,000 are connected with the street railway service.

Washington Observations

ONE of the most disappointed men who ever left Washington with an ungratified ambition is New York tailor sent down to measure President Coolidge for riding logs. He had all the affability of his craft and arrived with high expectations of a chat with the White House. When he departed, he counted up and discovered he had heard Mr. Coolidge talk exactly eight words. The tailor was ushered into the presidential presence and stated his business. Quoth Mr. Coolidge: "All right." The sartorial specialist displayed samples with a fine flow of eloquence. The president handed a dozen likely fabrics, selected one, and rang for a messenger. "Send for Mrs. Coolidge," he said. Mrs. Coolidge appeared, inspected her husband's choice, and handed it back approvingly. Whereupon the President returned it to the tailor and said: "All right." The seance was ended.

There is schism in the very heart of the Coolidge country over the Mellon tax program, and expert schism, at that. It springs from A. Platt Andrews, Representative of the aristocratic Massachusetts district in which historic Gloucester nestles. Mr. Andrews was an assistant secretary of the Treasury during the Taft administration, quitting office after a sensational dispute with Franklin MacVeagh, who was Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Andrews assails the Mellon proposals as "biased arithmetic, calculated to befuddle the public mind and prejudice it against the men who gave their youth and strength to the country." Mr. Andrews is one of the acknowledged financial authorities in Congress. He was director of the Mint before becoming an assistant secretary of the Treasury, and accompanied the famous Aldrich monetary commission to Europe. Prior to his official career, Mr.

POLISH STRIKERS DISARM TROOPS

Workers Form Citizens' Guard and Keep Order—Martial Law Decree Canceled

WARSAW, Nov. 13 (Special Correspondence).—The general strike which caused so much excitement in Poland unfortunately did not come to an end without fatalities. In Cracow street fighting took place between the workmen and the police and in addition the detachments of troops was disarmed by the people and put under arrest. It is said that this detachment and others voluntarily gave themselves up when they heard the cry from the workers of "Hurrah for Joseph Pilsudski!" This is not mentioned in the newspapers of the Right Party.

The workers themselves formed a citizens' guard and patrolled the streets, keeping order. Cracow was immersed in complete darkness, as neither the electric current, nor the gas operated. There were, however, no cases of plundering. The report that the workers proclaimed a fresh Government with the Socialist leader Bobrowski at the head is not confirmed. Meanwhile, in Warsaw the general strike passed off comparatively quietly, although a bomb exploded in the house which contained the central bureau of the Polish Socialist Party. Meanwhile the Socialist leaders conferred with Premier Witos, this time—not as before with Vice-Premier Korfanty—by the intervention of the Marshal of the Diet Rataj. The result of the negotiations was that the Government consented to cancel the militarization of the railway workers, and the decree of the military commander, General Czekiel, in Cracow, concerning martial law, likewise to receive back all the strikers who were willing to work, and to consider their demands favorably.

General Czekiel was recalled, and Mr. Galeski, the High Sheriff (Polish Wojewoda) was removed. In their place General Zeigowski has gone to Cracow as military commander, and Mr. Olpinski, Vice-Minister of the Interior, has taken over temporarily the office of the High Sheriff.

In return for the concessions made by the Government the Socialist leaders issued a manifesto calling on the strikers to return to work. This was everywhere obeyed. Normal work has been resumed, and peace is restored, but a large section of public opinion asks why matters were allowed to go so far, and why bloodshed was necessary before the Government would recede from its uncompromising attitude.

VOTES FOR ORIENTALS STRONGLY PROTESTED

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence).—The British Columbia Legislature is expected to put itself on record during the next few weeks as protesting against any action by the Federal Government which would allow Orientals to vote in this Province. A resolution expressing the Province's opposition to such a step has been introduced in the Legislature by Maj. Richard Burde, an independent member. Early passage of his resolution is anticipated. Major Burde points out that, as a result of a discussion of the matter at the recent Imperial Conference in London, the Canadian Parliament will consider the advisability of allowing Hindus to vote in Canada. As the Hindu population of the Dominion is practically confined to this Province, it is for British Columbia to protest against this proposal. Major Burde declares in his resolution, "The Indian franchise in India is so extremely limited that if the franchise in British Columbia were extended to those here on the same basis, less than a score would be able to vote," the resolution declares.

Washington Observations

Andrew was a professor of economics at Harvard. In 1917 and 1918 he was a lieutenant-colonel in France. Frank B. Kellogg, soon to be American Ambassador to Great Britain, has been putting in some of his time at Washington calling on his old comrades in the Senate and discreetly observing the prospects of his confirmation. "Frank," said a famous westerner, "I'm going to vote for you, and I'll tell you why. The last man appointed American envoy to the Court of St. James's, who failed of confirmation, was Martin Van Buren, of New York, and then he was elected President of the United States."

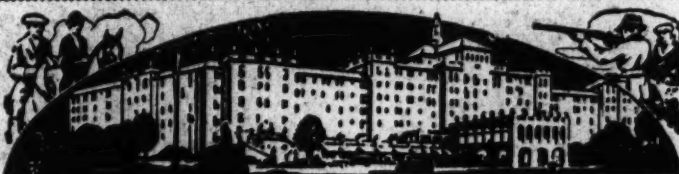
Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has decided to take another step along the path of glory trodden by his father. Headquarters have just been opened on behalf of his campaign for the Republican nomination for the governorship of New York in 1924. "Young Teddy" has been nursing ambitions in that direction for some time. He only publicly expresses them when friends suggest, as they occasionally do, that he would make an ideal vice-presidential candidate on the Republican ticket.

When Richard Washburn Child, Ambassador to Italy, decides to forsake diplomacy and return to his first love, literature, a likely candidate for his post is said to be Col. Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York. Colonel Woods has a fine administrative record at Washington in connection with the re-establishment of service men in civil life after the armistice, and as a collaborator of Herbert Hoover in dealing with unemployment problems. He was in active aviation service overseas.

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valiant supporter in Robert B. Howell, Senator from Nebraska. Mr. Howell comes straight to Washington from the Omaha City Hall. There, over a period of nearly 20 years, he reorganized the entire communal life of the Nebraska metropolis. It has cheap water, cheap gas, cheap ice and cheap electricity mainly because of Mr. Howell's long grapple with public utility corporations. One thing is certain—whenever Washington's civic needs get a hearing in Congress during the next six years, Mr. Howell will be an earnest and expert advocate of them.

Dr. Robert Russa Moton, Booker Washington's successor at Tuskegee, was a recent White House caller. Dr. Moton is the only American Negro ever attached to a President of the United States in a diplomatic capacity. He accompanied the American Peace Mission to Paris in 1918, as one of Mr. Wilson's expert advisers on native races, in connection with the disposal of the German colonies in Africa. Dr. Moton went to Europe on the Oransea, which carried the American newspaper men who "covered" the Peace Conference. The Negro educator possesses a sonorous bass voice and he contributed mightily to the musical program aboard ship. F. W. W.

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500 feet from beach, boardwalk and Steel Pier. American plan, family hotel, embodying every modern convenience and comfort. Capacity 200. Elevator to street level. Bus service. Let us make you feel at home in the "City of Edible Attractions." Booklet. Special family and weekly rates. BULL & COPE, Owners and Proprietors

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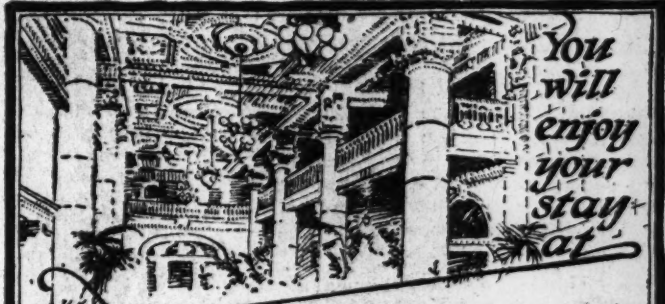
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"Comfort without Extravagance"

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"The Leading Hotel of Sacramento"

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Of the very best class. The only fireproof Hotel in Sacramento.

ALBERT BETTENS, Manager

FAIR BUYING IN PRIMARY COTTON GOODS MARKETS

Active Week in Coarser Goods
but Prices Are Under Re-
placement Costs

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 4 (Special).—Business in primary cotton goods markets is being badly hampered by the exceedingly slow improvement in prices of goods as compared with the rapid rise in the price of raw cotton. Mills with cheap cotton in hand have been yielding to the pressure and accepting orders at levels materially below the cost of replacement, but have felt impelled to do so rather than to close their plants and scatter their working forces. They have been peddling out goods in small quantities at bargain prices for two to three months, now, and a considerable volume of low-priced goods has gone into distributing channels.

These low-priced stocks have not yet gone entirely into consumption, and have served to postpone the day when the public must face the alternative of paying materially higher prices for cotton goods or doing without. The manufacturers, on the other hand, have begun to see the end of their cheap supplies of cotton, and are forced to a decision between boosting their quotations to a parity with raw cotton replacement costs, and holding them firmly at that level, or of closing down their plants.

This is the situation that is now coming to be generally recognized both by sellers and buyers, and, although the last week has seen the failure of attempt of the producers to start a concerted movement of co-operative curtailment, the buyers are beginning to recognize the folly of expecting prices to remain for a considerable time so far beneath raw material values.

Coarser Goods Favored
The result has been a rather active week in the gray goods markets, particularly in the coarser lines of goods. Orders have been of fair size, without as yet reaching large proportions individually, but the buying has totaled enough volume to materially strengthen prices all along the line.

Many of the mills are proceeding cautiously and confining their sales at present price levels to goods for delivery before the close of the year. Forward contracts, even those terminating in January, the quotations are higher, while for January-February-March goods, the price has fallen to half a cent a yard was demanded.

As a rule, the southern mills are selling more freely than those of New England this week, and the eastern markets, such as Fall River, Boston and New Bedford, were rather quiet in comparison with New York.

Fall River reported sales running up to 100,000 or 140,000 pieces, much of which was accounted for by low count 36-inch goods, for which the poundage was rather small. There was also some trading in weaves and twills, and occasional selling of odd counts in the heavier print cloth numbers. Prices in some instances were comparable to those quoted by southern competitors, but it was noticeable that at such levels, Fall River manufacturers confined their sales almost entirely to spots, and added a substantial premium for forward deliveries.

Curtailment is still going on in Fall River to a very marked degree. It is estimated that the production of the entire Fall River cotton industry (including a number of fine goods mills that are operating virtually at normal capacity) is hardly 40 per cent of normal, and certainly no more.

Price Advance Rapid
An idea of the rapid advance of prices this week can be gained from the fact that 35½-inch 64x60s, which sold in a small way early in the week at 11 cents, went to 12½ cents, and a day or two later at 13½ cents, and at the close of the week were bringing 14½ cents, with many mills asking 15½ cents, and some 16½ cents, for January-February goods, and getting it in some instances. Narrow goods were selling on a basis of 8½ cents for 27-inch 64x60s, but this was at the close of the week, after considerable buying had been done around 8 cents flat.

Sheets were moving in fair volume at slowly rising prices, but, just as in the case of print cloth, the goods prices have not climbed as rapidly as have raw cotton values. Southern mills also dominate the sheeting market this week, with prices for 6½-yard goods ranging around 8½c, and for 5-yard, 31-inch goods, around 11½c. Three-yard goods ranged between 15½ and 16c, while 12½c was paid for 4½-yard goods.

Fine combed fabrics have shown less price improvement than print cloths in the last week, but have been moving slowly and in sufficient volume to take care of the bulk of the present output of fine goods mills.

Refusal of many manufacturers to meet the prices offered for plain constructions has thrown the bulk of the trading into the fancy goods market, and most sales have been of a semi-fancy or novelty character, since it is only on such goods that the manufacturer sees any possibility of profit.

Because of the dullness of the trading in plain constructions, some of the fine goods mills are closing down machinery as present orders run out, thus effecting some curtailment, though other fine goods mills are proceeding in the opposite direction and increasing the output by operating a large part of their weave rooms nights.

CONTRACT FOR
FILM IN COLOR
Famous Players-Lasky Corporation has entered into a contract with Technicolor, Inc., whereby the latter will take 1,000,000 feet of positive film in color, work to start about the middle of January in California.

Technicolor, Inc., in which Boston interests have large ownership, has completed its new factory in this city, and the equipment installed is being prepared for production.

COMMODITY PRICES
NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Dec. 4	Dec. 3	Dec. 2	Dec. 1
Wheat, No. 1 spring	\$1.35 1/2	\$1.34 1/2	\$1.40 1/2	\$1.40 1/2
Wheat, No. 2 spring	1.32 1/2	1.31 1/2	1.37 1/2	1.37 1/2
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.83 1/2	.82 1/2	.83 1/2	.83 1/2
Oats, No. 2 white	.54	.53 1/2	.54 1/2	.54 1/2
Flour, Minn. pat.	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
Lard, prime	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.25
Pork, mess	25.75	25.75	25.75	25.75
Beef, family	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Sugar, gran.	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
Iron No. 2 Phil.	26.75	26.75	26.75	26.75
Lead	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00
Copper	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50
Rubber, rib	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25
Cotton, Mid. Upland	36.75	36.75	36.75	36.75
Steel billets, Pitts.	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50
Print cloths	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
Zinc	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70

DULL TRADING ON LONDON EXCHANGE DUE TO POLITICS

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Trading on the Stock Exchange continued sluggish, but a steady tone was maintained. Traders were more interested in the political campaign than the stock market.

Marconi issues were in demand on reports that settlement would soon be made on the Government debt to the company. Oils were unsettled. French loans were heavy in sympathy with Paris markets. Kaffirs were featureless.

Glit-edged issues again showed a hardened tone on ease in the monetary situation. Rubber securities were dull though reports showed that the stock of the staple was higher. Trading in industrials was brisk in spots. Rio Tinto sold at 3½ and Hudson's Bay at 5½.

PACKER HIDE MARKET BETTER

Desirable Stock Well Sold Up—
Frigorifics Higher—Inade-
quate Bids Refused

The packer hide market braced up a bit last week, though the prices obtained might not indicate that fact. The betterment was featured by a disposition to place orders at figures listed at the close of Nov. 24, actuated, probably, by a desire to close deals for hides free of grubs or not yet badly affected.

With a falling off in the kill, and desirable stock, such as Texas, Colorado and buttermilk steers, well sold up to Dec. 1, tanners showed a disregard for the continued dullness in the demand for leather.

Hold for Better Prices
The determination of two of the leading packers to ignore bids of 10c for October-November light native cows was significant of their confidence in the value of hides pulled prior to the time when grubs had reached their maximum swing. Therefore their stood firm at 10½c.

Frigorifics hides, now approaching their better quality season, advanced 10c to 11c, which caused buyers to lean towards the early fall domestic hides which, considering the present low range of prices, look tempting.

The firmness of the packer market seems impressive for it has had no help from the leather market. Hence it might be assumed that hide prices, on the average, have struck bottom for the time being. But, though the scaling down will go on as usual during the winter and spring, commensurate with declining quality incidental with the season, the market seems to be holding firm.

Packer calf skins are held firmly at last quotations; both Armour and Swift asked 18c, with bids at 17½c declined. Packer kips are cleaned up to Dec. 1 at 14½c@15c. Chicago city kips are dull at 14c.

Sentiment Is Better
The situation is stronger and the whole sentiment of the hide market better, notwithstanding it is entering upon a long season of grubby, long-haired stock.

The following sales of packer hides were booked during the week ending Dec. 1:

	Year Ago	Cts.	Per Cent
3500 Oct-Nov light Texas steers	10	17 1/2	
600 Nov ex-light Texas steers	10 1/2	17 1/2	
1200 Nov ex-light Texas steers	10 1/2	17 1/2	
2000 Nov-Dec ex-light Texas steers	10 1/2	17 1/2	
8000 Oct-Nov native steers	13 1/2	20	
8000 Nov native steers	13 1/2	20	
22000 Nov branded steers	14 1/2	22 1/2	
22000 Nov branded cows	14 1/2	22 1/2	
24000 Oct-Nov light native cows	10	17 1/2	
1000 Sept-Oct Nov hv nat cows	10	17 1/2	

DIVIDENDS

Yellow Cab declared a monthly dividend of 10c for each of three months, payable Jan. 1, Feb. 1, and March 1, to stock of record Dec. 20, Jan. 20, and Feb. 20, respectively.

The Fleischmann Company's extra 25-cent dividend is in addition to dividend of \$2, payable quarterly, the last one on Jan. 1, 1924, and two extras of 50 cents each, also previously declared for the current year.

American Woolen Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the common and preferred stocks, both payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 3.

Hart Schaffner & Marx declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Holly Sugar Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The directors of Utah Copper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the common and preferred stocks, both payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 3.

The Hercules Powder Company declared an extra 2 per cent dividend on its common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, both payable Dec. 24 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Motor Car Company declared a special \$50,000 dividend and the regular quarterly 1½ per cent preferred, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Three months ago a similar dividend was declared on the common.

The William Wrigley Jr. Company declared four monthly dividends of 25¢ on the common stock, the last one on Jan. 2, Feb. 1, March 1, and April 1.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ILLINOIS CENTRAL
October: 1923 1922
Operating income: \$11,449,649 \$11,724,440
Net operating income: \$11,449,649 \$11,724,440
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EUROPE IS SAN FRANCISCO'S BEST COMMODITY MART

That Continent Buys 56 Per Cent
of Total Exports—England
Chief Customer for Oil

In an analysis of San Francisco's export trade for 1922, the Mercantile Trust Company of California has found that the review shows the overwhelming importance of Europe as a market for California commodities, as distinguished from products of other American regions that merely pass through the port on its way to foreign countries.

In 1922 Asia took some \$57,000,000 of San Francisco's exports, and Europe \$48,000,000. Together these continents imported goods and produce of a value of \$105,000,000, nearly three-fourths of the port's export total, \$143,000,000.

The movement of 25 articles and groups of articles that constitute the ruling items in San Francisco's export trade has been analyzed. The combined value of these leading commodities in 1922 was close to \$100,000,000, representing nearly 70 per cent of all exports.

Europe Gets 56 Per Cent
Of this \$100,000,000, roughly \$50,000,000 consisted of commodities of European origin, and \$25,000,000 of goods grown or manufactured elsewhere. And of the Pacific coast products, \$45,000,000—56 per cent—went to Europe, while \$35,000,000 went to Asia.

In other words, for every \$1 of California produce shipped to Asia from San Francisco in 1922, \$2.25 was shipped to Europe, and out of every \$10 worth exported, \$5.50 worth went to Europe.

California products considered in this examination made up more than 82 per cent of Europe's imports from San Francisco in 1922. They accounted for \$44,562,816 of a total of \$47,944,931.

These California products, on the other hand, made up more than 82 per cent of San Francisco's exports to Asia. They represented \$19,899,292 of a total of \$24,000,000.

Europe took nearly 80 per cent of San Francisco's dried fruit exports, more than 90 per cent of its exports of canned and preserved fruits, 41 per cent of its barley, 65 per cent of its wheat, and 60 per cent of its lubricating oil.

England Buys Most Oil
California fruits, dried, canned and preserved, composed a third of San Francisco's ruling exports and a little less than a fourth of its total exports in 1922. The value was \$22,000,000, and of every \$10 worth exported \$6.50 went to Europe.

Considerably more than half of the fruit shipments abroad were valued at \$2.50 or more per cwt. Almost all the illuminating oil exported went to Asia, and North America, which took 44 per cent of the total, was the leading purchaser of fuel.

Shipment abroad was valued at \$2,984,254, gas and fuel oil exports at \$1,410,595, and lubricating oil exports at \$2,772,854. The value of all four was \$28,743,622.

GREAT LAKES ORE TRAFFIC HEAVY

Total for Season About 66,000-
000 Tons—Outlook Good

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 4 (Special).—The season of lake navigation is over, and iron ore shipments by water have ceased for the year. Including what is sent forward all-rail during the year, the total of ore from the Lake Superior region for the season will amount to a little more than 66,000,000 tons. This compares with the record of 66,000,000 tons in 1921, and with 44,000,000 tons in 1922.

Present indications are that the coming year will be a good one in the iron ore trade, with shipments more than the same as this season, and with no special change in prices of ore.

Contrary to early beliefs, the labor supply at the mines has been sufficient all season, and there has been no friction between operators and men. One or two attempts have been made to foment strikes, chiefly by the I. W. W., but these have failed.

The shipping situation all along the line from the furnaces in the interior, has been almost ideal, although the shipping season began almost a month late. Vessel lines have made large profits during the summer.

Seasonal reductions are being made in the number of miners employed, but there is a good deal of development planned, and there will be about the usual number of men working throughout the district during the winter.

PENNSYLVANIA'S OPERATING RATIO IN OCTOBER HIGHER

Due to substantial maintenance charges, the operating ratio of the Pennsylvania Railroad for October was 85.6 per cent, compared with 81.3 per cent in September, 80.3 per cent in August, and 81.1 per cent in October, 1922.

Gross and net October and September increased \$210,054 and \$240,864, respectively, over October, 1922; and, while gross in October of \$63,160,889 increased \$45,519 over September, net of \$4,652,854 was \$2,748,009 below September, due to the heavier costs.

Operating expenses in October were \$54,102,857, compared with \$50,897,881 in September, an increase of \$3,204,976, of which \$2,048,070 represented larger maintenance at \$26,566,071, compared with \$24,607,001 in September. As a result of these expenditures, which continued in a substantial way during the first part of this month, the company recently closed repair shops—except for current work—until Dec. 3.

For 10 months ending Sept. 30, 1923, 401,137, compared with \$201,499,044 for the corresponding period of 1922, an increase of \$200,638,043. Under this intention, the company has surplus locomotives and cars in good repair, will go into the winter in the best physical condition since 1914.

BOSTON EXPORTS SMALL
Although imports of foreign-made merchandise through the port of Boston may pass the \$500,000,000 mark this year in point of value, the export business is barely holding its own. For the initial nine months of the current year outgoing shipments were valued at only \$37,533,616, with indications that they will not approach even the lean showing of 1922.

When combined merchandise was valued at \$56,514,829.

WEBSTER MILLS NEW CAPITAL
Webster Mills, subsidiary of American Woolen Company, has notified the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations that its capital stock has been increased from \$1000 to \$1,000,000, consisting of 10,000 shares of \$100 par value common.

When combined merchandise was valued at \$56,514,829.

UNITED SHOE SELLS STOCK TO WORKERS

The United Shoe Machinery Corporation announces a stock ownership plan for its officers and employees, the first ever promulgated by the company.

Employees will be given an opportunity to purchase common stock at \$25 a share, paying for it in 24 weekly installments.

Approximately 8000 employees of the parent company and its subsidiaries will be eligible to participate in the plan. The stock offered has been acquired by the company in the open market.

PERE MARQUETTE EARNINGS LARGER

New High Record for Gross
Returns Is Established in
October

The Pere Marquette Railroad established a new high record for gross earnings in October. The total revenues amounted to \$4,419,562, which were not alone the best showing for the month, but also the largest gross reported in any month in the road's history.

Net earnings in October were \$855,238, an increase of \$98,850, or 13 per cent, as compared with the October showing of \$756,388.

The road averages to show \$2.89 per cent of a year's net in the first 10 months. On this basis it may show \$7,048,000 in 1923.

At the current price Pere Marquette common yields 9.52 per cent. The stock price is \$44.37 1/2, an amount which will be earned this year more than twice over.

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UNITED STATES INVESTMENTS IN CANADA GROWING

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence).—That investment of United States money in Canadian enterprises is rapidly increasing, and that 15 per cent of all the United States investments abroad is in Canada, are two outstanding statements made in a bulletin issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway, dealing with the manner in which United States companies are extending their activities into Canada.

The total amount of American capital invested in Canadian industries is given as \$448,455,589, or 31 per cent of the total amount invested in the Dominion. A considerable portion of this money has been used to open up and develop branch plants of United States manufacturers.

It is estimated in the bulletin issued by the railway that the number of United States firms which have established such branches in the Dominion is between 1000 and 1200.

By the opening up of branch plants in Canada, the United States business men exercise keen business judgment, as the possession of a branch doing business in this country enables them to take advantage of preferential railway rates by Canadian companies.

Besides the opportunity of engaging in the Canadian domestic market under the most favorable conditions, branch plants in Canada have the advantage of trading with all the countries of the British Empire, with which 35 per cent of Canada's total business is done.

Most of the member nations of the Empire have preferential tariff in favor of trade with Canada, and those which have not are either very greatly inclined to favor countries of the Empire or are considering the possibility of doing so.

PHILIPSBORN'S, INC., MAY NOT BE ABLE TO PAY DIVIDENDS

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—It is doubtful whether Philippsborn's, Inc., can continue to pay dividends on the \$2,462,500 7 per cent preferred, in view of the loss of \$944,876 sustained during the 12 months ending June 30, and from other losses this year. These made it necessary to renege, and in September stockholders ratified the plan to reduce par value of the 250,000 shares of \$5 par value to \$1.10, and to authorize an additional 1,500,000 shares of common at \$1 par, of which 1,125,000 shares were offered common stockholders at \$2 a share, 225,000 reserved for conversion of preferred stocks and 150,000 offered to the public.

With the company in a state of reorganization, earnings are not expected to be sufficient to justify dividends for some time, although new officers have made changes which will materially help put the company in a sound position. The last preferred dividends were paid through a subscription by common stockholders.

From 1915 to 1921 net earnings ranged from \$92,962 to \$1,412,571. In 1922, net earnings were \$1,412,571, a loss of \$944,876 was shown, notwithstanding gross business reached \$32,567,171.

KANSAS WHEAT ACREAGE LESS

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 4.—A decrease in the Kansas wheat wheat acreage of 1,824,410 acres, or 15.78 per cent, as compared with the corresponding year is shown in a report issued today by the State Board of Agriculture.

The estimate is 7,671,000 acres. It is the smallest acreage shown since the first year of the war, 1917, the report says.

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Webster Mills, subsidiary of American Woolen Company, has notified the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations that its capital stock has been increased from \$1000 to \$1,000,000, consisting of 10,000 shares of \$100 par value common.

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MANAGEMENT BY STATE OF INDIA RAILWAYS SOUGHT

Conference Association of Roads
Holds Usual Annual Meeting at Simla

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18 (Special Correspondence).—The Railway Conference Association, an organization of the leading railway officials in India, has been holding its usual annual conference at Simla. At this meeting the leading agents of the different railways compare notes and interchange ideas, and there is generally a statement from the Member for Commerce and Industries in the Government.

Regular importance attaches to this year's meeting, in view of the decision taken early in the year by the Indian Legislative Assembly at Delhi that the two leading railways of this country, the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula—should be managed by the State (they are already owned by the State), as when the present contracts expire in 1924 and 1925, respectively.

The Acworth Committee, which two or three years ago, reported on the Indian railway system, advised greater decentralization, and the appointment of a chief railway commissioner, with under him, four divisional commissioners, the separation of railway from the general finance of the country, and the allocation of a definite sum—150 crores of rupees—spread over five years for the rehabilitation of Indian railways.

While the last-named proposal has been accepted, the railway budget is still part of the general budget.

New Commissioner Popular
While no better appointment could have been made for the post of chief railway commissioner than Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, the ex-agent of the East Indian Railway, and chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, there seems little likelihood of the appointment of the four divisional commissioners, or, in view of the Legislative Assembly's resolution of much progress being made with decentralization and running the railways on ordinary commercial lines.

At the conference important speeches were made by Mr. Chadwick, Member for Commerce and Industries; Mr. Hindley, Chief Railway Commissioner, and Mr. Colvin, the president of the conference, who is agent of the East Indian Railway. Mr. Chadwick disclosed that the continuing trade depression is having a disastrous effect on railway receipts.

The financial year 1922-23, it had been hoped, would show railway receipts of 100 crores of rupees. Actually 92 crores of rupees were realized.

For the last three years the railways have been run at a loss. To get them back to a profit—showing basis is vital to the State. Yet the Tariff Board is being assailed daily with the demand that the Indian iron and steel industry of a capital value of about 20 crores of rupees, compared with 643 crores of rupees invested in the railways, should be granted an increased protective duty which would add 33½ per cent to the cost of almost every important commodity which a railway uses.

All the expert speakers at the conference uttered a warning against submitting railways to political interference or to the nationalizing process.

Important proposals for regrouping railways in India on the lines of the plan recently effected in England have also been made in India, but owing to the strong Indian desire that the State shall run the railways, regrouping is now likely to be a lengthy process.

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Montgomery Ward & Co. November sales are showing a very big increase over October, and if they keep up, gross sales for the full month should be between 35 and 40 per cent better than last month.

Sales for November should be much better than for October, compared with \$13,165,832 in October. Officials predict sales will continue at the present high rate for another 30 days. Sales for the full year should range between \$130,000,000 and \$135,000,000, compared with \$84,738,826 last year.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS AMERICAN WATER WORKS & ELECTRIC

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Elizabeth Bonner

Philadelphia Soloist

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Elizabeth Bonner, a Wilmington contralto favorably known in Boston, New York, Chicago and Cleveland, a soloist with the New York Philharmonic and a pupil of Herbert Witherspoon and Kurt Schindler, had her first hearing with the Philadelphia Orchestra this week. She chose the rare—and rarely beautiful—"Stille Amare" air which the score of Handel's "Tolomeo" assigns to the contralto voice. This sort of music, as Philip Hale pointed out, suits her earnest and thoughtful personality, and a voice whose essential gravity is the counterpart of the singer's physical presence and platform demeanor. Newman Flower in his new, fine book on Handel tells us that "Tolomeo" had seven performances. Such music as this deserved a better fate. But the popular hue and cry was in the direction of "The Beggar's Opera." Classic dignity had no chance against the shameless purloining of Pepusch for Gay's libretto, which were the eighteenth century equivalent of jazz.

For her second offering, Miss Bonner gave the Erda scene from "Rheingold." It did not rise to the full height of the cosmic argument, it is scarcely fair to expect a young singer to declaim that music with the formidable power of a "Wagnerian dreadnought" like Schumann-Heink. A convincing interpretation requires either the experience of great emotions or the obnoxious imagination of them.

Beethoven's second symphony was read by Dr. Stokowski without halting between movements for the percussive approval which means peculiarly little in the midst of Beethoven. The Symphony came after the Handel aria, and Bach's Third Suite preceded Handel. Bach, too, was given a lyric continuity through the sequence of five movements, and the first violin lifted up their voices with eloquent fervor in the air that is the familiar second portion of the work.

In memoriam for Edward McCollin, the slow movement of the Seventh Symphony was played. Mr. McCollin had been president of the University of Pennsylvania Alumni, president of the Musical Fund Society, and of the Orpheus Club, and a staunch friend of all worthy musical endeavor. His special service to the orchestra was as a prime mover in the committee that discovered Fritz Scheel and put him at the head of the great band when it was organized.

The program closed with a brass-dominated reading of the "Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla," from "Rheingold." F. L. W.

Macmillan Plays Goldmark Concerto in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence).—The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra gave its fourth subscription concert on Thanksgiving night, repeated Friday afternoon. Francis Macmillan, violinist, was the soloist. The program:

Overture to "Rosamunde".....Schubert
Concerto for Violin in A.....Macmillan
Symphonic Suite, "Schéhérazade".....Rimsky-Korsakoff

A delightful Thanksgiving repast, Rudolph Ganz, the conductor, is a generous host, although with only two courses and a dessert, so to speak, one might think him ungenerous. There was, however, a plentiful feast. The "Rosamunde" is light music of a somewhat pale cast, designed, perhaps, to whet the appetite rather than satisfy it.

The Goldmark concerto is a fine work, full of rich, highly-seasoned substance. Mr. Macmillan, who studied this music with the composer, played it in a mood of great beauty. His tone is pure and singing, and yet not without an impassioned warmth. He is undoubtedly one of the greatest violinists born in the United States and, with a few exceptions, the equal of any violinist before the public.

The "Schéhérazade," with its strange spices and perfumes, a sort of was-sail of the East, brought the Thanksgiving music-feast to a close.

Mr. Ganz, on Nov. 24, gave his first piano recital since taking up the baton as conductor. He played a set of

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Chopin; sonata in F sharp minor, Op. 11, by Schumann, and a group of very modern works. "Fireworks" by Debussy and "In Modo Esotico" by Casella were perhaps the most striking of this final group. Ganz' own composition, "The Pensive Spinner," was well received. The recital was in every sense a brilliant success.

Walter Gieseking in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 20.—When Walter Gieseking made his first appearance in London a few weeks ago, he was known to the elect as a mighty pianist on the continent. His first recital here established his reputation with elect and select alike, and at his second recital in Eolian Hall on Nov. 12 "everyone" in the pianistic world seemed to be there. If the general public was not so strongly in force as will probably be the case later, the contingent present was at least very appreciative.

Gieseking is that rare combination—a great virtuoso and a great interpreter, and he played each thing as if that particular style were his specialty. His program included Beethoven's "Hammerklavier" sonata, the Fantasia in C Op. 15 by Schubert, "Brouillards" and "Ce qu'a vu le vent d'ouest" by Debussy, "La Vallée des Cloches" by Ravel, the Hungarian Rhapsody No. 14 by Liszt, with Ravel's "Ondine" and another rhapsody as encores.

In the sonata and fantasia he evinced splendid architectural power; in "Brouillards" and "Ondine" a command of fantasy equally compelling, and in all a range of tone that is quite exceptional. He is a large man in every way, always easily within his strength even in the biggest works.

Cohan's New Play

Boston, Mass., Dec. 4

Selwyn Theater—"The Song and Dance Man," play by George M. Cohan.

The cast:
Curtis.....William Walcott
Charles E. Nelson.....Frederick Perry
Joseph Murdoch.....Louis Calhern
John Farrell.....George M. Cohan
Crowley.....William J. Phinney
Jim Craig.....Robert Cummings
Jane Rosamond.....Eleanor Woodruff
Mrs. Lane.....Laura Bennett
Leola Lane.....Mayo Methot
Freddie.....Al Bushie
Miss Davis.....Mary Arnes Martin
Tom Crosby.....Will Deming
Anna.....Alice Beam

In this play George M. Cohan has done something new for him, some-

thing in comedy corresponding to the vein worked by O. Henry in the short story. The whole action of the play springs from the very nature of the central character, a "hick" song and dance man, one of those performers in "small time" vaudeville who appear three or more times daily for a pittance, always hoping some day to break into "big time," that is, into the bill of Keith's Palace Theater in New York, or into some Broadway musical show.

How "Hap" Farrell comes to realize that he is a failure after 17 years, how a theatrical man stirs his ambition to succeed in commercial life, how "Hap" unselfishly works to place his girl dancing partner in a Broadway show although he knows he can never fit there, and finally how he runs true to his nature to the end, are the main points brought out by this human, humorous and often touching play. The O. Henry vein runs true to the end, and there is a real snapper for conclusion. The reference here to O. Henry is purely for illustration; there is no suspicion of imitation in the sincere work Mr. Cohan has done in this play.

Mr. Cohan gave marked pleasure to a sold-out house last evening, by acting that was as straight from the heart as his playwriting. He made real for the audience the life of the people of the theater—their clannishness, sensitiveness, their zest for their work and belief in themselves, their sharp give-and-take in conversation, their readiness to play the Good Samaritan to brothers and sisters in the profession. Mr. Cohan has honored the theater in more ways than one in this piece. It was good to see sincerity rewarded by the obvious success of the new piece last evening. The cast works in a key of naturalism that is the making of any play about the theater. There are real people in this story, and they are acted

without staginess. Mr. Perry is strong as the humorously insouciant manager, Louis Calhern is believably a popular illustrator, Wm. J. Phinney is professional as a detective, Eleanor Woodruff is amusing as a boarding house keeper unable to forget her stage ambitions, Will Deming is true to one type of stage director, and Miss Methot is pretty and intelligent as the hopeful Broadway aspirant. The others are all in the picture, and as never before Mr. Cohan has avoided the false laughs he can so easily arouse with bits of wit that have nothing to do with the story. Steadily he holds the crisp talk close to the line of the play's idea, and the result is legitimate comedy. E. C. S.

The theatrical taste of royalty in London is evidently for the lighter form of dramatic fare. Thus, the Prince of Wales has just paid his sixth visit to "Stop Flinging," and his second to "London Calling." The latter piece has also been patronized by Prince Henry, Prince George, the Duke and Duchess of York and Princess Maud. The Gaiety, the Adelphi and the Winter Garden have been visited by Princess Mary, and a party from Buckingham Palace recently witnessed "Hassan" at His Majesty's.

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A Round of London Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Nov. 20
ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the public exhibition at the National Gallery of the Ludwig Mond bequest of 61 pictures by Raphael, Botticelli, Correggio, Bellini, Tintoretto and Titian. It may be that a special room will have to be built for the purpose.

New Pastel Fixative
From time to time some new technical method requires mention because of its value to artists. Many who use pastels have often despaired of satisfactorily fixing their drawings. The usual fixative is not all it might be for many reasons. It is good to know, therefore, that Mr. W. Davis, an artist in Bristol, has, after much experiment, succeeded in evolving a simple method of at once fixing and overcoming the disastrous effects of damp on pastel drawings. The drawing should be immersed in water for two or three minutes. When thoroughly soaked it should be lifted and allowed to drain and dry. The colors become incorporated with the paper and the water softens the size therein, which thus forms a binding vehicle.

Toulouse-Lautrec
"Disappointing" is unfortunately the first word that springs to the thought at the Independent Gallery exhibition of etchings and lithographs by Toulouse-Lautrec. His more elaborate work at Messrs. Lefèvre's exhibition was as striking as anyone could wish; every line was carefully thought out, and full of meaning. But in these rough notes and sketches there is so much that is careless and irrelevant that it seems a pity that they should be shown at a time, and in a place, which takes so little interest in the trivialities of Parisian life in the eighteen-nineties. What is Lender to us, or we to Lender? She is much more remote, and much less significant, than the proverbial Hecuba, but 12 drawings are devoted to her. And if these drawings of Toulouse-Lautrec have any present-day significance, it is only as a commentary on an age that is passed. He never claimed to be more than a cynical observer, and here there is nothing which reaches further than the limitations of the subject. The best and

most interesting studies are those which are not of specified stage favorites.

"Sortie de Théâtre" is an admirable commentary on the self-satisfied vacuity of two prosperous pleasure-seekers, and scores heavily over the neighboring hasty notes by its more elaborate finish and greater completeness in the abstract sense of the word. "A la Maison d'or" and "Le Jockey" are also effective studies.

But when Toulouse-Lautrec is sketching a well-known personality or scene, he seems content to give only the faintest indication of his own personal interest. It must be admitted that he never intended these to be shown en masse in a foreign capital; and he here appears to make no claim on public attention. These sketches are as though thumbnailed illustrations of his remarks to a friend at the same stable or in the next stall. Sometimes they have a point beyond the power of words to express, as in "Miss Lole Fuller"; more often they are meaningless. An occasional line hits off a nose, a shoulder, an arm; the rest of the paper is filled with rapid and quite formal indications of a puffy sleeve or a tailor's dummy foot quite devoid of individuality.

The exhibition gives a good idea of the man's sneering, ironic detachment, but almost none of the artist's selective treatment and impressive workmanship.

Pittsburgh International
The European section of the International Art Show at Pittsburgh, Pa., in April 1924 will occupy half the space available. The juries meet in London on Feb. 4 and 5 and in Paris on Feb. 7 and 8. The artists of accepted works will be reimbursed, while all work sent to the United

States will be returned to their owners at the expense and risk of the Carnegie Institute. Prizes of \$1500, \$1000, \$500 and \$300 are offered. Information and necessary forms are to be obtained from Messrs. Dicksee & Co., 7 Duke Street, St. James, London, S. W. 1, and M. S. Lerolle, 14 rue Brémontier, Paris.

Contemporary Dutch Paintings
At the same gallery is an exhibition of work by contemporary Dutch artists. Can it be that the use of the word "contemporary" rather than "modern," was deliberate? "Windmills on the Maas," though not wholly successful, has breadth and individuality; C. Vreedenburg's "Village on a River," if less ambitious, is more to a style of its own; the trees in C. Kuypers' "Summer Landscape" might conceivably be taken for the work of Corot. Spread over the rest of the gallery will be found a quantity of very green grass and very glassy water, serving as background and refreshment to a perfect agricultural show of ducks, sheep, and black and white cows.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Eleonora Duse
in Ibsen's "Ghosts"

Boston, Mass., Dec. 4.
At the end of the second act of "Ghosts," yesterday afternoon at the Boston Opera House, many persons in the great audience instinctively rose to their feet when Eleonora Duse took her curtain calls. Not in waves, but continuously, came the applause, and the actress made a slow sweeping bow of thanks—more of humility, one felt. It was as if she were trying to say that she wished she had more to give. But the audience knew that she had given them all that she had.

Let anyone think that these words are written in tribute to a great artist for her fine work of the past, be it said at once that Mrs. Duse yesterday afternoon gave a performance overwhelming in the power of truthfulness. It was that rare manifestation of art in its purity—unmixed with tricks, conscious personal mannerisms or the slightest tinge of self-consideration. It was an occasion of benediction in the form of service, and the audience felt the truth of it and moved out of the playhouse inarticulate. Words seemed such sorry things after such an experience, for the art of Mrs. Duse begins where words with their little limitations of meaning and connotation leave off. Poets, with their gift of hinting at the inexpressible, might justly write of her; others can but say go and see her reveal the inner nature of a human being—a mother who has suffered all things and whose character has mellowed without bitterness—and be silent.

The mother Mrs. Duse was acting—one would like to say living—yesterday afternoon was Mrs. Alving in the Italian version of Ibsen's "Ghosts." When she first entered persons unprepared for her habit of using no makeup were startled at the truthfulness of her unconventional stage aspect. In the half-light of the scene one quickly became used to the absence of color in her face and were moved the more deeply by the uncompromising shadows around eyes that now flashed in protest, now melted in tenderness, and oftentimes were veiled as if a sensitive nature was trying to hide memories of its griefs from others.

In and out of the shadows that filled the corners of the room she walked, frail in her grace, with her emotions flickering in light and shade on her face. In a single speech of 50 words a full dozen moods were mirrored in her eyes, lips, hands and carriage as well as in her voice. It was not the

volatility of an Italianate nature merely, but the unhampered flow of a nature brimming with experience. In her performance yesterday afternoon she revived a thousand memories of poignant moments each person in the audience must have known. Here is art in its fullness surely—a sense of the whole gamut of life. Here is acting which means thought visualized. How good it was to see her in a characterization that met the author's demands at every point and in which she gave of herself until the measure ran over. How delightful was her eagerness, her birdlike alertness, her flashing responses. One indignant reaction to a reproachful speech by Mander, in an early scene when he knew only half of Mrs. Alving's pitiful story, was like the sudden silvery jet of water from a fountain and a quick sinking back, as she rose from her chair and sat down again. Unforgettable is her smile, for then her face seems to flush to the fullness of life; unforgettable are those fluttering hands which seem so often busy tapping at bafflement or trying to cover griefs that would give others distress.

There is a double quality in Ibsen's play—the unfolding of the drama of the past in the drama of the present—and in her performance yesterday Mrs. Duse projected a double effect in her characterization. All though one could see this Mrs. Alving living over the past in the light of the present. One longed to wipe out that past for her—the present was more than enough to face, even with such courage as hers. Such an impression of the inconvertible is simply the reflection of the artist's own character, and here one is venturing on delicate ground.

Better to leave off this attempt to express the inexpressible and rejoice that here is a woman who does not disappoint the fondest hopes of those who have been waiting for 20 years to see her, waiting so long that she had become all but a famous legend. Mrs. Duse's supporting cast gave nothing less than a star performance on his own account. His responsive work seemed in itself an inspiration to Mrs. Duse, for like the player of the smallest part she kept always in the picture. Leo Orlandini acted Mander with humanity and was still rightly the professional pastor of a flock. Maria Morino's Regina had the air and grace of Circe. The producer and the cast well as Jacob Engstrand, the worldly carpenter, Mrs. Duse will give her final Boston performance next Thursday afternoon, appearing as the self-sacrificing mother of Gallarati-Scotti's peasant tragedy, "Così Sia" or "Thy Will Be Done."

ERNEST C. SHEPHERD.

"Laugh, Clown, Laugh!"

Special from Monitor Bureau.

New York, Dec. 3.
BELASCO THEATRE, beginning Nov. 28, 1923, David Belasco presents Lionel Barrymore, with Miss Irene Fenwick, in "Laugh, Clown, Laugh!" (from the Italian of Fausto Martinelli's "Ridi, Pagliaccio"), by David Belasco and Tom Cushing. The cast: Tito Beppi.....Lionel Barrymore Luigi Ravelli.....Ian Keith Professor Gambello.....Henry Herbert Federico.....Guy Nichols Signor Calvaro.....Vaughn Leach Signor del Papa.....Lionel Barrymore Pina.....Sidney Toler Simonetta.....Myra Floriani Lilly Blanchette.....Myra Floriani Rensli Sisters.....Nick Long Giacinta.....Rose Morison Father Saverio.....Giorgio Majeroni

It may be best simply to say that here is a performance that is very nearly a great work of theater art, and that it was produced by a new Belasco, the real Belasco who has shown glimpses of himself, from time to time, and then hastily hidden behind all kinds of theatrical debris. To begin with, he had a real play to work on. Credit is given on the program for its authorship to Fausto Martinelli, the talented Tom Cushing, author of "Thank-U," and to David Belasco, and each, no doubt, contributed the important share that helps make it the fine play it is, and each deserves his share of the praise. Mr. Belasco also has Lionel Barrymore, acting the leading part and acting better than he ever acted before. None of the ranting of Neri in "The Jest" or his unfortunate Macbeth, or the emotional elaborations of his Milt Shanks in "The Copperhead," but a quiet, restrained, sincere, natural, and wholly artistic and convincing portrayal.

The theme of a guardian in love with his ward, who, in turn, is in love with a younger man, is as old as humanity itself, but the treatment in this play is as young as tomorrow. Three persons of highest nobility of character are placed in a position where the severest test is given to that nobility. Each acts his or her highest conception of the right.

Lionel Barrymore plays the part of the guardian, Irene Fenwick is the girl in the case, and Ian Keith, who was the excellent Orlando in the National Theatre production of "As You Like It" last year, gives a remark-

London Cameos

By J. T. GREIN

XXIV—The Sakharoffs
They slipped almost unnoticed into London. A few connoisseurs ever on the scent of the new and the bizarre had seen them and blown trumpets. "This was exquisite, the whole art of the Russian ballet in duets of Clotilde and Alexandre Sakharoff." But they would not yet launch out. They crossed the Channel to obtain the patent of Toot Paris. There conquest was easy and complete. So again for London. This time they launched out boldly. They took the Adelphi Theatre—the perfect shrine for their art; they engaged a distinguished orchestra with the Dutchman Jacques Heuvel as helmsman. They composed a program that would attract the musical world—Bach, Saint-Saëns, Massenet, Chopin, Kreisler, Debussy—a feast.

The first impression was immediate and deep. He, arrayed as a medieval monk, paced the Vislone del Quattrocento and it was as if a church window had come to life. Now angular, now undulating his poses, he always conveyed exaltation, rue, humility. Then she, a Raphael Madonna to behold.

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Otis Skinner in "Sancho Panza" in New York

with an aureole of rare iridescence, performed Bach's "Danse Sainte." It was solemn. It was pathetic. There was no breath of modernity. The very angles of her poses were as if carved in wood.

Anon Sakharoff, a fop à la Louis XIV, frolicked in Bach's "Gavotte" and "Clotilde," transformed into a puppet of Oriental handwork, and vitalized the gentle satire of Kreisler's "Cholerae."

But masterpieces were to follow. In "Caprice de Cirque," by Kreisler, created the illusion of the wirewalker. It was of perfect imagination. We saw the rope, we saw the balancing stick, the see-sawing glides, the studied revolutions, the glide toward the resting-point, the renewed advance, this time with his feet vertically on the wire; at length a vault and the acrobat was again on terra firma, which he had never left. But she, too, would shine in the imaginary. So in she bounded, a Golliwog in grotesqueness of wig and loud colors, and to Debussy's lachelle tones she frisked and gyrated and threw about her limbs as if they were run on wires.

With Chopin's "Valse Rouge" they wound up their stupendous program in exquisite symphony of movement, in grand arabesques of waving limbs and arms. We were enchanted, and ceaseless was the applause of homage. For their art is unique. It belongs to no school, although they convey the mastery of all, from the classic to the most gymnastic contortions of the Russian ballet.

They are free from all affectations, mannerisms, consciousness of the auditorium. Their every motion synchronizes. Even their personalities are as of the same mould. He is almost feminine of countenance and deportment. In another performer less artistic, this would almost evoke reproach. But one feels that in his case there is but one desire—the aim to create harmony of line. And that is the secret of their mastery. They are the Discouri of choreographic art.

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Composing for a Musical Play

THE old jest, that musical comedy contains neither music nor comedy, might very well have been given consideration by Arthur Hammerstein when he prepared "Mary Jane McKane" for performance, for it is evident that he has seriously tried to justify naming this entertainment "a musical play." Something of the share in this effort provided by the authors of the book and lyrics—Wil-

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ham Cary Dupon and Oscar Hammerstein 2d, has been touched upon in these columns.

Unquestionably musical is the contribution of the composers, Vincent Youmans and Herbert Stothart, who also wrote together the music of "Wildflower," which has been running for months at the Casino, New York. An inquirer sought out Mr. Stothart before last Saturday's matinee of "Mary Jane McKane" at the Shubert, Boston. Mr. Stothart, who also conducts the orchestra, was pleased that his work had aroused curiosity, although, paradoxically enough, his whole aim is to avoid making the audience conscious of the musician's share in the entertainment. Within the more limited field he is trying to keep the music as legitimately in the vein of illustration, comment and accompaniment as if it were an opera score.

"I have tried in this score to get a solid body of music to float the action of the story, as it were—an organic ensemble of tone. There are no conventional songs with choruses—that may be good music publishing tactics, but it isn't good theater. If the audience cares to buy individual numbers well and good, but the first thought has been to make music that is first of all for the audience at a performance. There is no 'song-plugging' in 'Mary Jane McKane.' The whole design is based on character motifs and theme songs, with inner orchestral voices and rhythms for accent.

"While it would be impracticable at present, I should like to have my orchestra out of sight of the audience, so that they never would be reminded of players upon instruments. To this end I avoid any use of outstanding instrumental voices except in rare moments when the harp or the English horn heightens the mood of an incident briefly. My musical friends laugh at me for bringing the English horn back into light musical scores. They say I have helped put all the English horn players at work by reminding other composers in the same field that no other instrument can take its place when you wish to sound a note of dolefulness or regret. Mr. Stothart says he has been constantly encouraged, in seeking legitimate orchestral effects, by Arthur Hammerstein, who persists in the musical ways in which he was brought up by his famous father.

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London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau.

AFTER a lapse of three centuries, London is once more to have a new four-act play by Temple Thurston. This is called "The Phantom Ship," and deals with the adventures of the legendary "Flying Dutchman." Forty-four years ago Henry Irving at the Lyceum made an impressive figure in "Vanderdecken," which was founded on the same idea.

Despite the lack of theaters in which to produce them, Leon M. Lion has recently acquired three new plays for London. One is a comedy, written by himself and H. A. Vachell; a second is a melodrama by J. J. Farjeon, and a third is a play by Monckton Hoffe. The producer also has John Galsworthy's "Windows." At the end of this year "The Merry Widow" will be withdrawn from Daly's. It could stop there longer, but for the existence of a contract to produce "Pompadoro," Daly's, whose musical comedy is its staple fare, has during the last 30 years, had only 22 changes of program. The average "run," therefore, exceeds 12 months.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK

PRINCESS
39th, East 45
Eves. 8:30
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THEA. W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30
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Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 12
"Scaramouche"
A ROMANTIC PLAY by Rafael Sabatini

EQUITY—QUEEN
48th St. Eves. 8:30
Mat. 2:30
"Victoria"

Vanderbilt
48th St. E. of R-way
Eves. 8:30 Mat. Wed. Sat.
WITH LUCILLE LA VERNE
"The Next Room"

GAIETY—CYRIL
48th St. Eves. 8:30
Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
"Maude"

"AREN'T WE ALL?"
GEO. COHAN
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PROPOSAL BY THE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
TO AID MOTORISTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Efforts to abol-
ish the present restrictions and com-
plications which face the motorist
who wishes to tour in countries other
than his own are being made by the
League of Nations, whose advisory
and technical committee for communi-
cations and transit has been discuss-
ing improvements in the present inter-
national driving license.

It is recommended that the present
type of international road certificate,
which is valid both for the driver and
his vehicle should be divided into two
distinct documents valid separately
for the vehicle and the driver. A
driver who changed his car would thus
no longer have to submit to all the
formalities over again. The present
certificate is valid for only one
journey to any foreign country, and
the technical committee proposes that
"the number of journeys into a foreign
country during a maximum period of
one year should be extended to a num-
ber of journeys considerably larger
than that allowed by the present type,
or to an unlimited number of journeys
during this period." Furthermore,
special measures should be considered
for heavy motor vehicles carrying
passengers.

In order to modify the existing diplo-
matic convention, a new diplomatic
conference would be necessary, and
the League's communications and
transit organization will make ar-
rangements for such a conference,
should the various governments deem
it advisable.

AMERICAN FUEL OIL

HURTS COAL INDUSTRY

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 21 (Special
Correspondence).—The British Colum-
bia Government is planning to place
a substantial tax on fuel oil imported
into this Province from the United
States. The size of this levy has not
been fixed yet but it is expected to be
something less than 1 cent per gal-
lon. The purpose of the tax is to raise
revenue and aid the British Colum-
bia coal industry, which is suf-
fering seriously as a result of heavy
fuel oil importations.

The Government's plan to impose
the tax next year is meeting with
strong opposition from leading indus-
tries. Representatives of the paper
and lumber industries and of the
Canadian Pacific Railway appeared
before the Cabinet today and declared
that a tax of 1 cent a gallon on fuel
oil would affect industry seriously.
John Oliver, the Premier, intimated
that the tax would be less than 1 cent.

MARYLAND

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1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 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1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 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2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 320

Billy, a Tennessee Basket-Weaver Keen for Business, Quaint in Humor

WHEN Billy Morgan comes to the summer colony on the mountain, as he does four times during the season, he sits crouched on the narrow seat in front of his wagon, to which is hitched a long-eared mule; and towering behind and above him are home-made chairs and baskets woven of oak and hickory splints cut from the trees and prepared for weaving by him and members of his family.

Billy is a typical mountain dweller—long, lank body, stubby beard over his face, straggling hair, and sharp black eyes. It is not easy to become acquainted with him; but when he does admit one to his confidence, he is found to be kind and gentle, with a constant flow of quaint humor. He is keen about selling his wares, and not at all slow about keeping his prices up with the market; but I should add that he keeps abreast of the times in decorating his wares and in making them suit new uses. Of course, Billy doesn't know that he makes "a picture," seated on his wagon, with his background of baskets big and little, strong oak chairs, rockers, table-chairs, baby-chairs; and stools for the feet, for flower stands, for anything and everything—all of which fill his wagon and are piled far up and out over the wheels, kept in place by invisible wires run to the four posts of his wagon-bed.

A Strange Rabbit

If you see Billy just before he is arriving at the settlement where he expects to display his wares, you find the wagon covered mysteriously by a huge white canvas so big that the whole thing makes the diminutive mule seem like a rabbit, strangely captured and harnessed. But the canvas comes off to make Billy a tent to dwell in at the edge of the town, and then you see that the load is big without being so heavy as it appears at first sight.

One of the baskets, in particular, caught my fancy. I wanted to know its origin, and how it was made, and as Billy could tell me nothing of its derivation, I let my imagination play

on Colony—the first time in the history of our country that the name Washington was applied to a geographical division. But I must not wander too far from my baskets. Certain it is that this stout basket is somewhat like these hardy, courageous, freedom-loving people, for it is strong, able to endure, and made of the heart of the oak. Whoever the originator may have been, I know that he made an object at once useful for a variety of purposes, strong of fiber and weave, of pleasing shape and proportions, and easy to handle.

Off the North Side

The material of which the basket is made is, as Billy described it, "white oak or hickory splints, off the north side of the tree" ("storm-strengthened"—Tennyson). "Hit's easy ter git, grows ev'rywhar, but yer haf ter know when ter git it—befo' all the sap goes down—in the fall, but not when hit's a-risin'." Then yer got ter split hit up with er sharp knife, some fine as some big, cordin' ter whether yer goin' ter make these here teeny little thimble baskets or them thar big hog baskets.

"Yer want ter know how ter make 'em? Wal, I kin show yer. We ups all make 'em at home. Fust, yer got ter wet yer splints—hain't never make 'em dry—we all jes' goes down ter the branch en sots thar en works away. Now, look at this here one—see whar we begins ter wuk?"

He left me for customers just then, and I examined the pattern—no matter the size, the shape is always the same—a flattened receptacle formed by two bulging groups of warp splints on either side of two heavy circular splints placed at right angles to each other, one forming the handle of the basket.

Now I could see how it was actually woven: these two strong circular foundation hoops or main-props were fastened together with tacks or nails—loosely at first, so that the ends of the splints forming the sides could be slipped under.

There were 18 of these warp-splints,

length as the foundation piece, but those beyond gradually became longer till a bulge was made to form the bottom and make the roomy sides and depths.

"That's whar yer hev ter go slow

larn how. Ef yer larn ter weave er basket when yer little like I was, en then keep it up, hain't no trouble-tall. Now whar comes nex', yer say?"

"That finishes placing the wood, doesn't it? Well, you begin at one of these intersections of the two great main-props and weave thin splints at first, closely, back and forth, first over the piece that forms the top of the basket, then under the first of the 18 warp-pieces—over, under, all the 18; then over the vertical main-prop just below where it crosses the other foundation, its fellow; then under and over the second 18, drawn closely to a point at first, but looser over the bulge," I recited to him.

"Cose, hit ain't enny looser, but the splints is bigger en won't come together like the fine ones. This part is powerful particular—hit shapes the basket, en yer got ter make hit look like the other side—both sides the same."

"How long does it take you to make a basket?" I asked.

"Fer er hog-basket—one er them thar big ones—after ev'rythin is gathered in, en the splints is salt, 'bout fo' hour, I reckon, but Ma uster could make 'em in three. En them little doll-baskets thar no bigger er thimble—they takes yer 'bout ez long, but don't nobody want ter pay the same. Cose they don't take but er bite er splints, but I druther make 'em thar me"—with a twinkle in his eyes.

"I see you have colored some of them. Do you make your own colors?" "Yes, some. That thar's pokeberry biled in coppras, en this here brown is made out'n walnut juice. We ups is er usin' some sto' dyes now. Hain't got time ter make dye with so few er we ups left at home."

"They's strong; one er these here baskets will outlast anybody's round here. They's stout as the tree hit'se'f."



Made of the Heart of the Oak, Are These Tennessee Mountain Wares

a bit. Surely it was of British origin—some Scotch-Irish or English forebear had first worked out the design—for these people to whom it has been handed down came from the English settlements in Virginia and North Carolina and settled Tennessee near the Holston River about 1760. More than likely, Billy's ancestors were of those who formed the Watauga Association, a band of hardy Americans, the first in this land to live directly under their own government. The Watauga Association, with its constitution and its five commissions, reads like a present-day community, but it was in existence before the American Revolution. Indeed, the name Watauga was changed by vote to the Washing-

ton. As I said, their ends were brought closely together and fastened tightly at the points of contact of the two strong circular foundation bands—18 pieces of the heart of the oak for warp threads. These splints were adjusted so as to form the peculiar shape of the basket; those nearest the circular foundation-piece were of the same

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The Capital of the Low Countries

THE capital of the Low Countries? Not The Hague? Why, yes, but only to the politically-minded. Amsterdam, then? Well, by the merchants, of course. But surely, in spirit and in length of days, Cologne, the Rhine-town, standing right in the landward gate of "The Hollow Land" against all comers, as a capital should.

In light, first of all, Cologne seems to me much more Dutch than German. Roofs and towers here are not etched with dry sharpness against the sky, but have it as a background, overcast or softly clear, according to the day's mood, which notably changes. Sometimes you glimpse the lighting of Jacob van Ruysdael, sometimes of Jan van der Meer of Delft, but always of some Dutchman.

Next after light in giving the characteristic impression of a place stands, to my thinking, landscape; and whether you come to Cologne by train from Belgium through Charlemagne's Aix-la-Chapelle, or by road from Holland over Düsseldorf, or by river downstream from Bonn, you travel across a landscape thoroughly Dutch, in flatness, in richness, in minutely tended, hedgeless, treeless, tolling fields.

And next after landscape I should

"Say It With Flowers" from

William J. Halliday

FLORIST

1850

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A Bird's-Eye View of Cologne, Showing the Cathedral

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THE HOME FORUM

A Parable of Those Who Write

MANY years ago there dwelt a man who strung words together because he was simple-minded enough to love their form; he loved the sounds they made in unison; he loved their colors as they fell together in finely knit phrases, and the structure that grew from the building of them one upon another—little words binding great words together, and words as fine as tracery ornamenting the whole.

He heard a ploughman whistling a tune, with his eyes upon the furrows and sea gulls about his head.

"What is the tune you whistle?" he asked. But the ploughman could not tell. It came with the scent of soil and the curve of the furrows mounting to the clouds. "That man is an artist," the writer said. "He thinks in music."

In the city were many men wringing their brows in a hasty search for copy. The material was scarce and the race for it unceasing. They wrote, and wrote, and the result of their labors swept in each day like a tide that carries goods upon its shoulders. And behind it all was money, or a small bit of praise. Each written page contained so many words, and each word had a monetary value. So much for an article, or so much for a thousand words; or, nothing at all for a while, so long as the words were dressed up in printer's ink with the writer's name in full to take the call at the close.

"Why do you never publish?" the man who loved words was asked. "Think of the material you have by you, and none of it used."

"Buttercups and daisies!" was the reply. "Yet buttercups and daisies give pleasure."

"But anyone can gather them. The fields are white and golden with them all through the summer months. Sometimes I see the lanes thronged with writers gathering flowers very fast. The banks are bristling with blossoms, elbowing one another and straining their little necks for a sight of the sun; they are very pretty and the writers pick them with much satisfaction, making them up into bunches and offering them for sale. You know the kind of thing—you almost know it by heart. Now and then I see a writer moving off alone with his basket sparsely filled. He is trying to forget the necessity to hurry and is seeking flowers that are more rare. Once I met a writer high up on the mountains where the snow lay deep. He had climbed by a hard path all alone, and his hands were empty. I watched him struggling right on toward the summit, and where

the snow was blue beneath the sky he paused and bent down low."

Quite recently the writings of the Lover of Words were found and made up into book form and published; and men read them and knew that they were precious, though they could not quite say why, except that they spoke with clear voices of thoughts they had before held but dimly, or perhaps never held at all. One critic, employing unknowingly the writer's own metaphor, compared the work to the finding of a little flower, tender in shade and very soft, growing alone in a wide stretch of undisturbed snow. It came to the reader as an idea, sometimes come when the outlook is clear and clear and peaceful, standing solitary, and almost hidden in the white bed with never a leaf to keep it company. "And these rare blossoms," wrote the critic, "make us pause and think: We have not yet measured up to them. We can only stand for awhile listening to all they have to tell us and trying hard, very hard, to understand; and then, if we are wise, we tiptoe back through our own tracks in the snow to the place where the world begins again, and taking pencils and paper and, above all, courage, get right down to business and commence building on a new and better foundation."

There were other critics who read the book and pronounced it twaddle, and these were still others who never took the trouble to read it at all.

Sea Color

Oh the glory of the colors of the sea,
Rainbow sea!
Blue as morning-glory blossoms is the sea.

And it reaches wide away
To the endless rim of day
From the alabaster beaches on the borders of the bay.

Blue as violets in May,
Blue as marshes blue with iris margin-
meadows far away.

Oh the glory of the colors of the sea!
Like a purple-dotted clover
Field of green

Dimpling colors waver over
Ocean's sheen.

Rippling like an upland meadow
When the breeze

Wimpling, drops a dimpling shadow
As it flees.

Liquid wonderland of lonely
Gloom and light,
Rainbow radiant or only
Sombre night.

In the ray
Of the day

Oh the splendor of the colors of the sea!

Coffee brown along the reaches
Of the muddy, weedy beaches
May it be.

While the outer sea reposes
Pink, as if with wondrous roses
Scattered free.

Inland over sandy whiteness,
Yellow-green with vivid brightness,
Sway the grasses of the marshes that
are marvellous to see

Down the ruby flaming splendor of
the west

What the sun has gone to rest,
Wondrous lavender and lilac light the
heavens in the flaming;

And thereunder,
Thrilled with wonder,
Greener than Montana agate, green as
bottles is the homing

Ocean, marbled with the whiteness of
the creamy combers foaming.

—Arthur Wentworth Hewitt, in
"Songs of the Sea."

Kindergarten the
Frogs

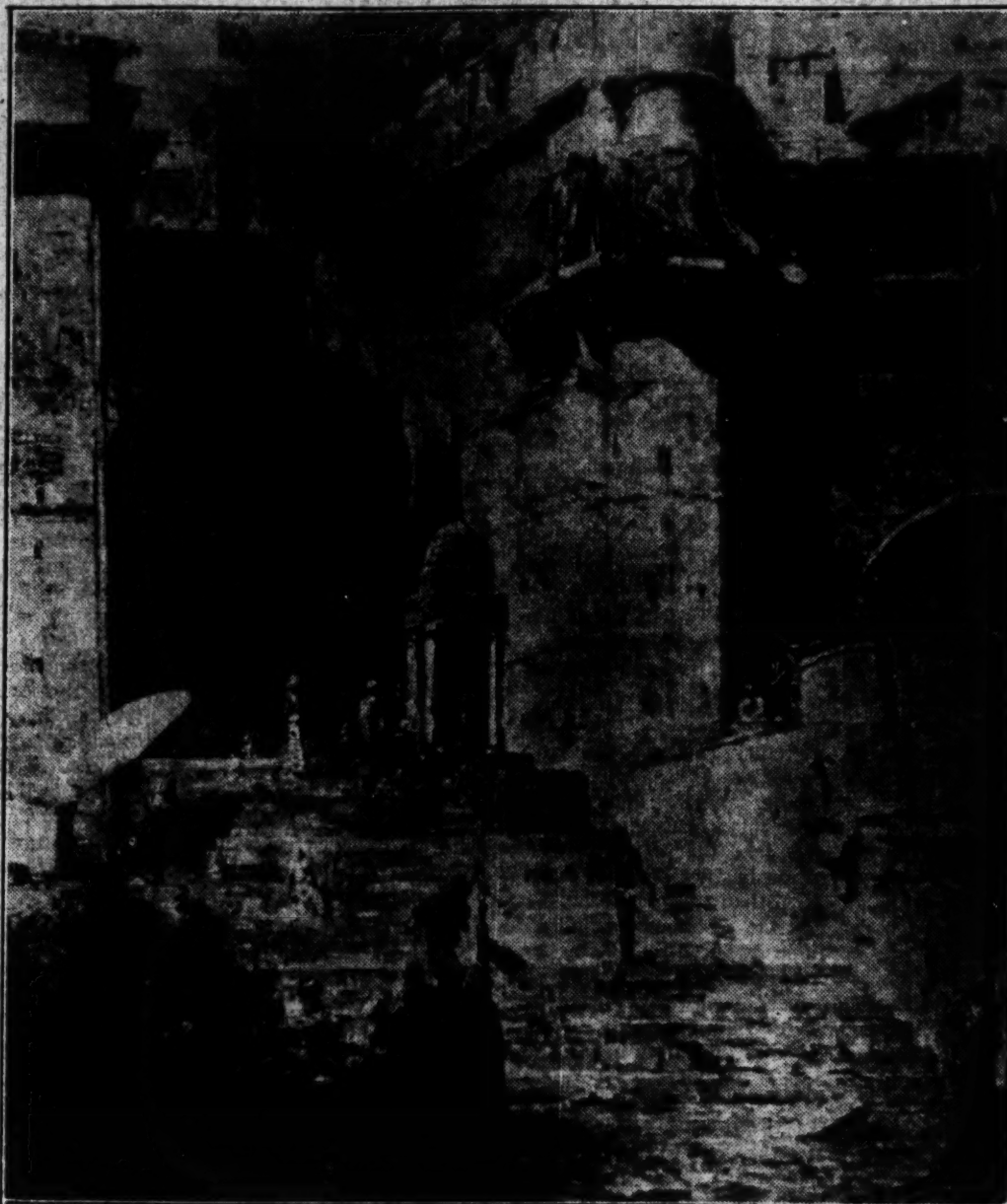
One of our pleasures was a little out of the common. I asked my stepfather one day if he would give us a part of the garden brook for our froggery. The garden in question covered an acre or two of ground, with little up-hills and down-dales, while a dashing tumultuous brook, with here and there a bit of quiet water, ran through it. There were many trees, with flower-beds bordering the road, and there was a green-and-white latched summer-house on the brink of the hill at the foot of which flowed our beloved Saco River. In one of the deep, quiet pools of the brook, hidden by green alder bushes, my father put pieces of fine wire netting, and so arranged them that the frogs we caught and placed there lived a pleasant and secluded life free from the cares and dangers that we fancied existed in large ponds.

Here we used to wait for gay young polliwogs to grow into frogs, one leg at a time. Repeated and prolonged observations by the pond never once permitted us to see a leg actually coming out. Nature somehow decreed that it should happen in the night.

In another corner was the nursery, kept only for the tiniest frogs; but with a dawning pedagogical instinct we let them out once a day so that they might not be cut off from the advantages of adult society. All our frogs had names of their own and we knew them all apart.

We held a frog singing-school once a week. It was very troublesome, but exciting. We used to put a nice little board across the pool and then catch the frogs and try to keep them in line with their heads all facing the same way during the brief lesson. They never really caught the idea, and were never in a singing mood until just before our own early bedtime, when the baby frogs were so sleepy that they kept falling from the board into the pool. They could never quite apprehend the difference between school and pool; but at the end of the summer's training we twice succeeded in getting them into line, quiet, docile, motionless, without a hint of the application of force; tact, moral suasion, and superhuman patience being the only means employed. It was a beautiful sight worth any amount of toil and trouble! Twenty-one frogs in line, for a minute and a half, all graded nicely as to size, all a fresh green suit with white shirt-fronts.

Kate Douglas Wiggin, in "My Garden of Memory."



The Ganges at Benares. From a Painting by Marius Bauer

AT THE Paris Exhibition in 1900, the attention of the jury appointed to judge the black-and-white section was attracted by a number of etchings which had been hung very high. These they had taken down in order to examine them more closely, and Marius A. J. Bauer received one of the three "diplomes d'honneur" intended for foreign exhibitors. Whistler, then already famous, was one of those with whom this distinction was shared.

Bauer was born in The Hague. At the age of sixteen he entered the Academy in that city where the great James Maris and many other famous Dutch artists had received their first lessons. Later he studied under S. van Witsen, an artist of distinguished taste and an intimate friend of J. M. W. Turner. In 1889 he made his first etching. Since then his work has found ready recognition from such well-known men as the Maris and J. M. W. Turner. The latter, upon seeing Bauer's work for the first time, bought all the etchings which had been shown to him. For many years past the hundred copies of every etching he makes have been sold before the work was completed. Those who buy are from the United States of America, Canada, and Scotland. Scotsmen are particularly appreciative of Bauer's work.

Traveling in Eastern countries is one of Bauer's delights. He has visited Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, the Near-East, British India, as well as France and Spain.

One of the artist's distinguishing traits is his imagination. From early youth he loved The Arabian Nights' Tales, and as soon as he was able to draw, he made pictures of his favorite stories. These drawings have since been lost, but happily later on he undertook the illustration of the whole book in three thousand drawings. Bauer's imaginative force makes him a born illustrator as may be seen in his lithographs on the Legend of Saint Julien l'Hospitalier, by Flaubert. These jewels of art are not so much realistic illustrations of certain incidents in the book, as wonderfully fine paraphrases of Flaubert's text. Bauer also made eight etchings for Lodewijk van Deyssel's beautiful translation into Dutch of Villiers de l'Isle-Adam's Akédysserie.

Since 1908 the artist has devoted more attention to oil painting, and endeavored to obtain with this medium the same lightness and gracefulness of line and touch. One of his largest oil paintings, "Alf Baba" is to be seen at the Meadag Art Gallery at The Hague.

Bauer now lives in Amsterdam, in his quiet home near the Rykmuuseum.

Mignonette

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Today you sent me mignonette;
As if, perchance, I might forget
That winding garden of our play-filled
hours

A flame with color, fragrant with bright
flowers.

I need not even close my eyes to see
The box-wood hedge, or the crépe-
myrtle tree;

And though I left it many years ago,
Birds hover near the roses still, I
know.

And little children stoop to look
within
The lilyp-cups, so white and pure and
thin.

I see that dear old garden blooming
yet

In every spicy spray of mignonette!

Eleanor G. R. Young.

La Vraie Hospitalité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

ON associe souvent l'hospitalité avec l'accueil cordial fait par les membres d'une famille, ainsi qu'avec des pensées d'amour, de sympathie et de bonne volonté. C'est quelque chose que l'on désire et qu'on est heureux de donner à son tour. Par suite de circonstances fâcheuses, un grand nombre de personnes sont apparemment privées à la fois de donner et de recevoir l'hospitalité personnelle, et sont peut-être tentées de penser que cela les empêche d'avoir part à bien des choses qui sont bonnes; mais si nous pénétrons plus avant dans la réalité des choses, nous voyons où se trouve la vraie hospitalité, — nous voyons qu'elle est en Dieu et de Dieu. Aussi, quelle circonstance ne peut-elle nous en priver. Il est question dans les Ecritures de loger des anges sans le savoir; et c'est lorsque nous nous sommes rendus compte que nous pouvions nous commettre à comprendre ce qu'est la vraie hospitalité. Nous voyons qu'elle n'est limitée ni aux personnes ni aux circonstances, mais qu'elle nous est donnée en toute abondance par la révélation des idées vraies, qui, provenant de l'Entendement divin, assurent une union intime, continue, ininterrompue entre Dieu et Sa manifestation, l'homme.

Quelqu'un qui souffrait d'un sens de solitude à l'époque de "Thanksgiving" (Actions de Grâce), ayant été accoutumé à une réunion de famille à ce moment-là, fut amené à chercher la signification du mot "thanksgiving" (donner des remerciements). La dernière partie du mot "giving" (donner) attire son attention et il vit que rien ne saurait lui enlever le privilège de donner. Avant la fin de la journée, il eut l'occasion d'offrir l'hospitalité à des amis qui se trouvaient seuls et n'avaient pas reçu d'invitation pour la fête de "Thanksgiving"; son bonheur fut donc plus grand que s'il avait lui-même reçu une invitation. La pensée ne s'extirpait point de son esprit, et il se trouvait que l'acte de donner, par lequel on se rendait utile à autrui, était une pensée de santé véritable; une pensée de découragement ou de pauvreté par une pensée de la sollicitude et de l'affection prévoyante de Dieu; une pensée de haine ou de ressentiment par une pensée magnanime de pardon et de bienveillance. En ce faisant, non seulement nous exerçons la vraie hospitalité, mais en outre nous refusons d'être hostiles à l'égard des pensées erronées.

Et tout aussi certainement qu'un hôte se protège contre les intrus, l'imposture et choses semblables, on devra apprendre que l'on peut refuser de devenir un réceptacle mental de l'erreur. A la page 138 de "Science et Santé" avec la "Lettre des Ecritures", Mrs. Eddy dit: "L'erreur répète l'erreur"; et nous devons tous être vigilants pour que, par sympathie humaine, nous ne nous laissions pas influencer par un récit du mal sous ses nombreuses formes de maladie et de péché, ou que nous n'accueillions pas ces pensées erronées comme hôtes dans notre domaine mental. Nous devrions être bienveillants et affectueux envers les malades et les

pécheurs. Nous savons qu'il convient de répondre à leurs besoins matériels, et nous ne voulons pas nous montrer indifférents envers eux; mais nous ne devons pas avoir peur de ne pas nous charger, par manque de vigilance de notre part, de fardeaux qui ne nous appartiennent pas. Après avoir admis un hôte indigne, il n'est pas toujours facile de s'en débarrasser. Après avoir prêté l'oreille à l'erreur et y avoir cru, il sera peut-être nécessaire de travailler énergiquement pour en purger notre pensée, afin que notre conscience soit plus pure pour l'entrée de ces hôtes légitimes — les idées spirituelles.

Dans les endroits plus éloignés et plus petits, il nous semblera peut-être que nous trouvons, proportionnellement, plus d'exemples de vraie hospitalité que dans les villes plus peuplées; car, dans les premières, nous remarquons bien des choses qui sont naturelles, souvent moins recherchées pour un gain personnel, et une cordialité et un amour simples, sans affectation, démontrant par leur exemple l'injonction de saint Pierre: "Exercez, sans murmure, l'hospitalité les uns envers les autres." A la page 254 de Science et Santé, Mrs. Eddy a énoncé une des invitations les plus parfaites et les plus hospitalières qui aient jamais été faites. La voici: "Pélerin sur la terre, ta demeure est le ciel; étranger, tu es l'hôte de Dieu." Ces paroles ont apporté la paix et le calme à bien des cœurs solitaires; et à mesure qu'elles seront mieux comprises et que leur vraie signification sera révélée, elles procureront un riche et abondant festin de bonnes choses à ceux qui les méditent.

Les temps de "Thanksgiving" viennent nous rappeler nos bénédictions; et il n'y en a pas de plus grande que la fait que nous pouvons démontrer que nous sommes les hôtes de Dieu par la confiance en Sa sagesse et en Sa capacité de pourvoir à nos besoins, par la perception et la connaissance de Sa loi ainsi que de son opération dans les affaires humaines, et par l'acceptation et la perspective de l'accomplissement de Ses promesses comme récompense du penser juste.

The Inventor

Debussy's originality, therefore, is of a more questionable value than the originality of either Mozart or Chopin, and this fact should always be borne in mind whenever the attempt is made to establish the relative positions of the three masters in the evolution of plastic art. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that Debussy, by a real understanding of the instrument, has done much to emphasize its peculiar versatility. It certainly is a far cry from the limpid, sparkling purity of a Mozart Sonata to the gorgeous exotic beauty of Evening in Granada, or the Sunken Cathedral, and what is of especial significance, this astonishing diversity has been attained by a strict adherence to the limitations of the instrument. In the last analysis, therefore, the piano is responsible for the music, not only for its existence, but for its nature. Much of Mozart, all of Chopin, and not a little of Debussy would never have come into being had it not been for the creation

True Hospitality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOSPITALITY is often associated with a cordial welcome by the inmates of a home, and includes thoughts of love, sympathy, and good will. It is something one desires, and in turn is happy to give. Through untoward circumstances many are apparently deprived of both the giving and the receiving of personal hospitality, and may be tempted to feel they are thus being kept from much that is good; but when we look deeper into the reality of things, we see where true hospitality lies—that it is in and of God. Thus, no circumstance can rob us of it. The Scriptures speak of entertaining angels unwares; and it is when we have realized that we can entertain right thoughts we begin to understand what true hospitality is. We see that it is not limited to person or circumstance, but is abundantly supplied through the revelation of true ideas, which, coming from divine Mind, insure a continuous, uninterrupted companionship between God and His manifestation, man.

One who was laboring with a sense of loneliness at the Thanksgiving season, having been accustomed to a family reunion at that time, was led to look into the meaning of the word "thanksgiving." The latter half of the word attracted attention—"giving"; and he saw he could not be deprived of the privilege of giving. Before the day was over, the opportunity came to extend an invitation of hospitality to friends who were alone and without a Thanksgiving invitation, bringing more happiness than if he had himself been invited. The outward expression may not always come so easily as it did on that occasion, but there can be no limit to giving. Such thought may be corrected by a thought of true health; a discouraged or impoverished thought, by one of God's care and loving provision; a thought of hate or resentment, by one of magnanimous forgiveness and kindness. By so doing, we are not only extending true hospitality, but are also refusing to be hospitable to wrong thoughts.

Just as surely as a host protects himself against intruders, imposition, and the like, one has to learn that he can decline to be made a mental receptacle for error. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 138) Mrs. Eddy says, "Error rehearses error"; and we all have to be watchful that through human sympathy we are not taken in by a rehearsal of evil in its many forms of disease and sin, or receive these erroneous thoughts as guests into our mental chamber. We should be kind and loving with the sick and sinful. We know their material needs are to be cared for, and we do not want to be indifferent to them; but we must also see that we do not assume burdens which are not ours, through lack of alertness on our part. After admitting an unworthy guest, it is not always easy to get rid of him. After listening to and believing in error it may take hard work to cleanse our thinking, that our consciousness may be purer for the entrance of those right guests, spiritual ideas.

In more remote and smaller communities, we may seem to find, proportionately, more numerous examples of true hospitality than in the more crowded cities; for in the former we notice much that is genuine, often less sought for a selfish return, and simple, unaffected cordiality and love, exemplifying Peter's injunction, "Use hospitality one to another without grudging." In Science and Health (p. 254) Mrs. Eddy has given voice to one of the most perfect and hospitable invitations ever issued. It is, "Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God." These words have brought peace and calm to many a lonely heart; and as they are better understood and their real meaning revealed, they will bring a rich and abundant feast of good things to those pondering them.

Thanksgiving seasons come to remind us of our blessings; and none can be greater than the fact that we may prove ourselves the guests of God through reliance on His wisdom and ability to provide for us, through the recognition and knowledge of His law and its operation in human affairs, and in the acceptance and expectation of the fulfillment of His promises as a reward for right thinking.

Immanence

Does the fish soar to find the ocean?
The eagle plunge to find the air?
That we ask of the stars in motion
If they have rumour of Thee there.
The angels keep their ancient places,
Turn but a stone and start a wing.
'Tis ye, 'tis ye, ye strange-faced faces,
That miss the many-splendored thing.
—Francis Thompson.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Protection and World Poverty

THE fact that the British Government has felt itself driven to recommend the abandonment of free trade to the electorate of Great Britain is but another indication of the vast process of readjustment which is going on all over the world as a result of the Great War. Where that process will end we cannot yet see. The issue has certainly been different from what idealists expected during and immediately after the war. People expected in 1918 that the victory of the Allies over Prussianism would be succeeded by an era of fraternity and co-operation among nations which would abolish the older methods of diplomacy and end the risk of world wars. That hope was embodied in the Peace Treaty, in the Covenant of the League of Nations. Yet today everybody can see that, while the ideal was sound, the nations were quite unready to give effect to it. They were all too centered in themselves to be willing to make those sacrifices of opinion and self-interest which were the necessary precedent to any intelligent and brotherly co-operation for peace. Hence the present political discontents.

It has been the same in the economic sphere. The framers of the Treaty of Peace believed that one of the necessary conditions of amity and peace among nations was the introduction of equality of treatment for the trade and commerce of all nations. It was recognized that the vision of universal free trade, even if it were desirable and would help the prosperity of all nations, was quite impracticable. It was their idea, therefore, that, as soon as conditions had settled down after the war, conferences should be arranged to bring about the elimination of all tariff discrimination in the trade between different nations. It was proposed that all countries should be asked to have only one level of tariff, that which suited itself, that the same tariff should be levied against all nations, and that tariff was between civilized nations should thus be prevented. The idea was embodied in the Peace Treaty and was often referred to as the policy of the universal open door. Events, however, have shown a clear drift in the opposite direction. Practically every nation has increased its tariffs, and is using them regardless of the effect upon its neighbors, in the usual shortsighted belief that selfishness is the way to personal benefit. And now the British Government, driven to desperation by unemployment and the necessity of paying its obligations abroad, pleads for a mandate to reverse the settled policy of seventy years in order that it, too, may have a weapon with which to protect its own industries and to fight its neighbors.

The Christian Science Monitor is not concerned to express any opinion as to whether Mr. Baldwin is right or wrong. That is a matter for the British people to decide. In any case Mr. Baldwin is only proposing to come into line with all other nations on the ground that it is impossible for one country to remain free trade in a highly protectionist world, and in this he is manifestly within his international rights. What is important, however, is to realize that the universal movement toward high combative and protectionist tariffs is simply another expression of that intense national selfishness which led to the Great War, which is today preventing peace and prosperity, and which will inevitably produce another world war unless it is tempered in time by the spirit of international charity and co-operation.

What really needs to be considered is not whether Mr. Baldwin is wise or not, but whether the whole policy of high and exclusive protection is not wrong for everybody. Mutual service is the basis of good business and prosperity, as Mr. Henry Ford and many others have conclusively shown. But to divide the world into a number of trade-tight compartments, each arming itself for mutual economic war, each jealous and suspicious of the special advantages of its neighbors, is a certain road to universal bad times for humanity as a whole. Some reasonable measure of protection is probably still necessary today, especially for young and undeveloped lands. But the present unthinking acquiescence in the erection of higher and higher tariff barriers between all nations is surely wrong. In the long run, it can only lead to poverty for all, as it has led to poverty in Europe today. If Mr. Baldwin's move precipitates a discussion of this problem on large and statesmanlike lines, he will not have acted in vain.

AFTER the railway train, composed of a long line of day coaches and sleepers, had come to a stop, having slid quietly down an easy grade into a valley in a middle western state, the traveler, quite familiar with the route so often taken in years past, discovered a thrifty village whose name he had never before noticed in passing, and where the faster through trains do not ordinarily halt. It was explained later that this emergency stop was made because of extensive alterations in the roadbed a little farther on, which eventually would leave the little city quite a distance off the main line.

But the interesting thing to the observer was the discovery, after the main event of discovering the village, of familiar names of manufacturers whose products find their way into nearly every household throughout the United States. Thus the fame of the remote village had gone forth vicariously, as it were, it having become known by what it has given to the world, rather than by any simple virtues of its own. One cannot escape the inevitable simile. Here, we will say, has been originated, through the integrity and honesty of some man or company of men, an article which has brought some measure of comfort to a million homes. In that measure mankind has been benefited, if not actually blessed, in no small degree. And yet the village itself remained to be "dis-

covered" by the merest chance by perhaps a dozen or a hundred passengers who were detained for a quarter of an hour on its streets. How like the isolated home, perhaps in the mountain country of Vermont or New Hampshire, or on the broad prairies of a western state, from which there has gone forth some son or daughter to take a place with those who have done or are doing the world's work, quietly and unostentatiously. That home possibly has never been on the "main line," which, by common consent, marks the highway of progress. Possibly, if it once was, it has been left, as the little mid-western city soon will be left, isolated in a pleasant valley, accessible only as one makes a detour to reach it.

But these things matter little, if at all. It is the quality of the thing produced that counts. The place of origin is nothing to those who regard the commodity, be it men or women, or plows, or threshers, or breakfast food, as the thing to be sought. And so we pass and re-pass the undiscovered villages until chance contact reveals them to us. We likewise turn unthinkingly from the unpretentious surroundings which once formed the home environment of one who has carried the banner of righteousness against opposing evil. The product is the thing really valued, after all.

POPULAR approval of Secretary Mellon's plan for federal tax reduction in the United States has been instant and quite general. That it has not been unanimous is due more to the fact that its proposed operation has not been fully understood than to a desire on the part of the people as a whole to continue to penalize unreasonably, and perhaps unwisely, those whom they regard as able to bear even heavier burdens than those now imposed. With the convening of the national Congress there comes the opportunity for the people of all political affiliations and all walks of life to take part in advancing and in forcing to enactment a really constructive piece of legislation. Senators and representatives, whether or not they admit it, await the definite expression from their constituents which will determine their attitude toward the forthcoming Administration measure. Perhaps there has never been a time in the history of the country when the opportunity to assure a genuine expression of the popular will was as apparent as now.

The issue presented is not a partisan issue. It is economic, and its determination, one way or the other, will affect every family and every individual throughout the length and breadth of the land. In the discussion of ways and means there will be, undoubtedly, an effort to play politics. Leaders of factions and blocs and ambitious seekers of a place in the spotlight of publicity will endeavor to array the masses against the classes, the rich against the poor, the wage-earner against the capitalist employer, and the toiler against the investor. But if it is true, as stated, that the issue is not a partisan one, it is equally true that it is not one upon which it is possible, reasonably, to array mass against class or class against mass, for in its wise determination there is the reassuring promise of benefits to be shared, though more largely, it appears, by those in whose behalf the self-styled radical politicians claim the right to speak.

An examination of the Administration proposal, referred to generally as the Mellon plan, discloses the interesting fact that the man or woman of small means, so called, would, if earning an income of from \$1000 to \$6000, benefit by a tax reduction of approximately 41.61 per cent. The great bulk of taxpayers are included in this classification. In this group, according to the estimate made by the Treasury Department, there are 13,121,600 individual contributors to the federal tax fund, while in the group embracing those who are taxed on incomes of over \$100,000 there are but 16,500, whose taxes would be reduced approximately 2.59 per cent. Thus it is made plain that the millions of men and women most in need of relief from taxation will get that relief, while the wealthy, admittedly better able to pay, would continue to pay almost as much as at present.

It is well, however, to gain at the outset a fairly comprehensive view of the issue in all its bearings. The voting taxpayer will find it to his advantage to be able to discuss the subject intelligently with his friend, the politician, who insists that there is some deep-laid plot to benefit the rich at the expense of the poor. It is apparent that the proposed tax reduction, estimating the national income from taxes as between \$60,000,000,000 and \$70,000,000,000 per annum, would amount to less than one-half of 1 per cent. But in applying this reduction to the problem of the individual wage-earning taxpayer, it is shown that the average savings per family amount to about \$15 a year. But when it is considered that the number of these individual taxpayers is about 6,600,000, the yearly saving to the average taxpayer becomes about \$50. This, it is estimated, would be the direct benefit to approximately 75 per cent of all the taxpayers.

In addition to this direct saving there must be taken into consideration the indirect benefit which would follow reductions in living costs, estimated by acknowledged statistical experts as approximating 2 per cent of the ordinary taxpayer's income. It is shown by this computation that the cumulative benefits of this proposed lowering of taxes would represent a saving of at least \$100 a year to more than 75 per cent of all the taxpayers in the United States.

This is the issue before Congress. There is no denying the fact that it is indeed a paramount issue, affecting the people as a whole. It is at once apparent that as outlined the plan is designed to benefit the men and women who are most in need of relief, and that the main burden of taxation, if the measure is adopted, will be left upon those best able to bear it. In all probability, no attempt will be made to pass the bill embodying the Mellon plan until February at the earliest. This gives to every voter in the country an opportunity to advise the Senator and Representative from his State or district regarding his

wishes in the matter under consideration. National legislators are not unmindful of these direct expressions. They should be appealed to, individually and collectively, by those who are able to weigh the issue fairly and without partisan bias. The result of such purposeful action is virtually assured in advance.

MEDICAL dictionaries grow larger every year with the addition of words required for new classifications and subdivisions of so-called new and old diseases. It is not, perhaps, generally known that fear is included in such nomenclature. One standard work, for instance, contains some 72 types of "phobia," a suffix which is used especially in medicine to imply morbid dislike or aversion, but the real meaning of which is fear. Doctors know that most, if not all, of these phobias are imaginary and that they can be cured if the individual patient is freed from his superstitious dread or hallucination.

What must be thought, therefore, of supposedly reputable medical men who advocate the inculcation of fear in the entire public mind that they may control it, or who cultivate hypochondria in their patients that they may enrich themselves? What becomes of their Hippocratic oath? The fact that fear may sometimes be used by physicians to manipulate a credulous or ignorant public was, however, shown at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in Boston, Mass., recently. The question arose as to whether or not health authorities ever become excited over outbreaks of disease, and discussion followed. The Boston Evening Transcript printed this significant item in its report of the proceedings:

It has been brought out in the discussion that the health authorities refuse to become excited over outbreaks of disease so as to cause panics among the people, but the next speaker, Dr. Roberts of Hamilton, Ont., regarded the panic tendency in a community as a great asset, which should be skillfully manipulated instead of subdued. For, if the people become panicky over the spread of disease, they become more willing to support the board of health in its efforts to stamp out disease.

Dr. Roberts would create a new "phobia," the terror of an epidemic. If his assumption is correct, to wit, that epidemics of disease should be utilized as "epidemics of terror," it would be well for the people to know the schoolmasters who would thus falsely educate them in the ways of unnecessary misery. For in all cases, although the alienist or psychiatrist may not admit it, the already classified 72 morbid fears have no more foundation than the type advocated by the Ontario physician.

The secretary of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau of New York, which is opposed to compulsory medicine or surgery for children and adults, says that the attempt of health authorities in the United States to deny that they become excited over outbreaks of disease, so as to cause panics among the people, is refuted by facts brought out in the official publications of numerous boards of health which he reads weekly. This view he upholds as follows:

The distribution of millions upon millions of copies of publications by boards of health, as well as private medical or semi-medical organizations, containing the most terrifying pictures of persons suffering with disease, and the "scars" which boards of health are constantly creating over a comparatively small number of cases of alleged smallpox, are illustrations of the manipulations by boards of health of the panic tendency in the community. Numerous other instances of where health boards have played upon the fears of the public may be given, such as compelling persons in some cities a few years ago to wear face masks if they wished to walk on the public streets, as an alleged protection against influenza, and closing churches, theaters and other public gatherings.

Doctors, in recommending panics to scare people into health, are urging a remedy that is worse than the disease.

Editorial Notes

PROHIBITION law enforcement will be the paramount issue in the coming presidential campaign, according to Governor Pinchot. William G. McAdoo knows otherwise; in his eyes it will be Government regulation of the railways. Former President Wilson still looks to the League of Nations. Senator Underwood thinks the campaign will be waged around the tariff. Despite all these opinions, however, genuine tax reduction and governmental economy would probably appeal to the American people as much as anything. Moreover, both the great parties will claim to favor these. In view of such facts, which of the candidates will do the most at this session of Congress to show that he means what he says?

WHAT Mr. S. M. Bruce, the Prime Minister of Australia, said in a recent message regarding Great Britain's duty to the world; might to advantage be studied by the confirmed isolationists in the United States. This was one sentiment he expressed:

Our duty is to keep the Empire strong, politically and economically, in order to enable us to carry out our large share in the work of the world's spiritual and physical recovery. For the world still looks to us to show the way, as it long has done. The faith of Australia is that the British race will not, and cannot, decline its duty and the privilege which go with our Empire's place in the van of civilized progress.

THE decision recently rendered in the Supreme Court of the Transvaal in a considered judgment, declaring that the color bar in that country is repugnant to the general law of the land, constitutes a landmark in the progress of the relationships of the whites and Negroes there. Mr. Justice Krause, who wrote the opinion, said the real point at issue was whether the mine manager's action, on the question of the validity of which the matter originally arose, was not *ultra vires* primarily in that it involved a discrimination between white and colored people. Slowly but surely the world is recognizing the rights of mankind equally in every section of the globe.

Paris Rain and London Rain

By JOSEPH AUSLANDER

IN ALL the world there is no rain like Paris rain. Even in that city of superlatives rain is a fiercely isolated phenomenon, something that is quite detached from the common diuturnities.

London in November drizzles; the magnificent dinginess of centuries cakes and clutters; it is humid rather than wet, vaporous rather than dank. The busses go sucking adhesively, swinging in soft yellow blossoms of light up Regent Street or High Holborn to the Circus. Trafalgar swims in the sweat of rain.

But Paris is different, vividly different. Rain in Paris is an event, not a routine. You cannot dismiss it with a shrug as humdrum; it visits the city; it is vigilant; it is impulsive; it is an ecstatic gesture. Out of the peaked and pinched violet sky a chaos of incalculable silver descends. The flurry palpitates like the motion of a coquette's fan. The taxi rackets and lurches radiantly. Your red-cheeked driver beams. He buttons the points of his furious black mustachios as you might button a pair of foils. There is the tinkle of rain in his adroit inquiry. You hesitate. Another tinkle. You step in. "Monsieur desiréz—ah oui, Boulevard Mont Parnasse—deux cents quarante-quatre—c'est ça!" The tinkle is done. You are off in a smother of carbon dioxide and a rattle of tin. The tires cluck and strain.

Rue du Rivoli. The glistening gold of the upward figure of Joan the Maid, mounted superbly, her sword piercing the rain glitter. Shops. The gusty wash down their windows, the zigzagging freshets along the grooves of corrugated arcade. Smoke of rain. Pedestrians gesticulating wildly at the busses marked "Complet." Faces crisscrossed by the oblique color of rain—shot gleaming past you—shivered to white shadow—blurred to indefinable beauty—weird—wistful—haunting. Umbrellas performing the brave circuit of defiance, darting, bobbing, bulging desperately.

The Tuileries. Pale, unearthly, breathless gray vista; drenched trees that exude the liquid glimmer of rain; the swirl of dislocated leaves; the matter, the listless, the abandoned; the slap of leaves against your taxi windows. And then the Seine. The cold thrill; the weepy blue and fuzzy caterpillar pink of the lights along the Quai Voltaire; the flat coal barges, like snakes, leaving a creased, livid, silver flutter in the current.

And then the bookstalls! oh the mad bookstalls aving under rags and far paper and ingenuities of cloth. The old and voluminous women hovering expansively, protectively over their brood. You knock your knuckles on the glass partition. Jehu hears not. You bang frantically. Jehu turns in swift mid-career, eye cocked quizzically. "Bien, monsieur wishes to inspect the stalls. It is well." Books, books. Books will be the undoing of you some day. But of that day, later, if you will.

Cross the Channel from Calais to Dover under the clawing rain and the crying of the white gulls, peevish, instinct with windy terror. Desert the sodden deck for the soaking railway carriage. Get the smell of damp clothes and soggy boots as it rises and penetrates and insists. Contemplate the dismal prospect of the landscape heaving in circles, blotchy green, mottled amber, spinning round and round like the spokes of an enormous wheel, spilling up and up almost at your window, then yawning incredibly off and down into the immediate whirl behind it.

And finally—London! And the great crushed smell creeping out of the rain, vaguely known, violently familiar. The ooze of London, the clamminess, very subtle; very stealthy; the whole city sheeted in an intense and swarthy shining. Perspiration on windows, on wood. Trickle in crevices of mortar and steel. Steady vertical pallor—but a dark pallor—over bronze, over iron.

The Thames Embankment. Night picks her way gravely, choicely, gingerly like a cat, and sits on silent haunches watching the river. This is Whistler's Thames, a nocturne in aquatint. "No one," says the Englishman Lucas, "no one fishes in it from the sides, as Parisian idlers fish in the Seine; no one rows on it for pleasure; no one haunts its banks in the search for old books and prints. Our river is not interesting to us; its Strand, one of our most crowded streets, has to be a hundred yards inland to become popular."

There is pathos in this passage from "A Wanderer in London"; and yet, standing as I have stood just where the Embankment swoops on a grim, luminous curve toward Cleopatra's Needle, the Houses of Parliament oscillating in mystery and movement, translated to Xanadu by the black magic of the night and rain, I have suddenly, in a vision, seen barges of pleasure and boats of delight, caparisoned with purple and gold and banners, accoutered as for certain royal triumph, moving like swans to moorage at some palace's water steps. I have seen Sir Walter Raleigh offer the profound and gallant courtesy of his hand to his Queen. I have seen Her Illustrious Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, sweep by the bravery of her ladies-in-waiting and her courtiers on the arm of Her Worshipful Servant.

I have seen—but always, just as suddenly, the world has irrupted, crashing through the spell as though it were a filament of gossamer, either in the person of a whistling grocer's assistant home bound, or one of those ubiquitous lavender women and vendors of violet bunches. Always these and such as these have wagged their tongues in noise so rude against me that the beautiful chimera has evaporated to nihility, and I have found myself solitary and shivering in the monotonous night rain.

A Dry Warning

COCKSURE dries are warned by the Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review that only alertness can bring about the enforcement of the Volstead Act and the permanent destruction of the saloon.

This paper quotes an over-confident dry who declared, recently, at a religious gathering in Spokane, that: "You can no more change the Eighteenth Amendment than you can stop the sun from rising."

To which the Spokesman-Review replies: "That is true, provided the men and women who are for prohibition, who are for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law, will take a keen and continued interest in politics, will register and vote."

"If they should fail to do that and permit an active wet minority to elect legislatures and the Congress, the Eighteenth Amendment can be nullified, the Volstead enforcement law repealed."

"A great majority of the American people are for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law, but they must register and they must vote, or an organized, aggressive and selfish minority will capture state legislatures and control Congress."